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## $20,000,000 for Housing; Tientsin Blockade Eased; Ohio Gas Workers Strike

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Feb. 1, 1940**

### $20,000,000 Housing Project Loan Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—A $20,000,000 State loan has been approved for construction of a Brooklyn housing project for 3,528 low-income families, a project said to be the largest of its kind undertaken. The development, to include reclamation of 39 acres of slums in the Navy Yard district, will be financed by State bonds and small, equal subsidies by City and State.

### Japan Permits Food to Enter Tientsin Concession

TIENTSIN (AP)—Japanese military authorities agreed tonight to permit five truckloads of foodstuffs to enter the blockaded British concession each day. The food situation in the concession became acute with recent retightening of restrictions and re-electrification of concession barriers.

### Toledo Gas Workers Go on Strike

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Gas Workers Union struck today against the Ohio Fuel Gas and Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Companies. Walter Ross, President of the Union, said the Union is seeking a new pact providing a union shop, straight seniority, and wage increases. City Manager George Schoonmaker said service would be maintained to protect the public service, health, and safety.

### Mexican Rubber Workers Strike for Pay Rise

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Workers in every rubber factory in Mexico went on strike today demanding a 30 per cent wage increase. Fourteen companies were affected, including affiliates of at least two in the United States, Goodrich and General. The strike was called after a breakdown of negotiations between union leaders and management representatives under Labor Department supervision.

### Probers Told High Court Backs NLRB Rulings

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, told congressional investigators today that the Board seemed to have fared better before the Supreme Court than any other government agency. Mr. Madden testified that the tribunal had handed down 22 final decisions concerning the Board. In 18, he said, the Board's position had been sustained completely; in two it had been modified, and in two others overruled.

### Ice Isolates Copenhagen From Provinces

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Airplanes are being used between Copenhagen and the Provinces to maintain contact as Denmark undergoes the most severe winter in 30 years. Many parts of the country are cut off from the capital by ice. Ferries to Germany and most of those to Sweden were forced to halt operations because of the ice jams.

### Finland Maps Drive to Increase Food Supply

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—The Ministry of Supply today ordered labor bureaus to increase the area under cultivation this summer in the campaign to develop food supplies. Some 500 volunteer workers from Denmark and others from Sweden and Norway were expected to aid the Finns.

### Hoffman Tosses Hat in New Jersey Ring

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Harold G. Hoffman announced today his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. The former Governor said he was accepting an "implied challenge" from State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (R) of Gloucester, already in the race to make "Hague-Hoffmanism" one of the issues of the campaign.

### Miners Reject Move for Jobless Relief Fund

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The United Mine Workers rejected today proposed establishment of special relief funds for miners deprived of employment in a suspension of work during contract negotiations. The convention also voted down a proposal to accept transfer cards from all Congress of Industrial Organizations international unions.

### Fascist Militia Faces Intensive Training

ROME (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Achille Starace, Chief of Staff of Fascist Militia, announced today a period of intensive training for militiamen during the summer. Premier Mussolini reviewed a parade of blackshirted fighters in celebration of the Militia's seventeenth anniversary.

### Daladier Reviews War Situation With Cabinet

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier reviewed the military situation at the first meeting of the Cabinet since Jan. 8. A short communiqué said the Premier also discussed diplomatic developments with his Ministers.

### Eccles Reappointed to Federal Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, for four more years' membership on the Board. The appointment was made possible by a maneuver in which Chester C. Davis, Board member, resigned after half his eight years had expired. That left an unexpired four years to be filled and Mr. Eccles was appointed. Mr. Davis, in turn, was reappointed for a 14-year term.

### Court Grants Hines Stay for Appeal

NEW YORK (AP)—James J. Hines, former Tammany district leader, was granted leave by the State Court of Appeals today to appeal his conviction as the political protector of a policy racket ring. The action automatically stays execution of the Hines sentence.

## Fund Workers Spur Forward As Gifts Cross $3,000,000

Announcing that the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund had passed the $3,000,000 mark, General Chairman Francis C. Gray estimated today that a total of $3,179,000 had been subscribed.

"Although this total seems encouraging," Mr. Gray said, "we must remember that there is little time left between now and next Tuesday when the Campaign will definitely close. We still have more than $1,446,000 to raise in order to over-subscribe our goal.

"I am sure that each of the Community Fund's 16,000 volunteers will realize the great task they still have ahead. I am sure they will work even harder than they have so far in order to finish that task for the good of our Greater Boston community."

The record long-distance pledge of the 1940 campaign came to Fund headquarters Jan. 31 when a wireless from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, whose home is on Brimmer Street, Boston, was received from the South Pole.

"Will gladly contribute again this year and with 15 per cent increase because from this long view the success of the Community Fund drive seems to be of transcendent importance," read Admiral Byrd's message.

Under leadership of Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, teachers and employees of Boston Public Schools are continuing their fine record in the Public Employees Division.

**Additional subscribers to fund: Page 15.**

**The World At Your Fireside**
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### Old N. H. Railway Bows to the Buses

*By the Associated Press*

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 1

Within a few months the Manchester Street Railway, oldest and largest in New Hampshire, will discontinue street car service and substitute buses.

The Public Service Commission granted the railway the right to substitute buses after officials argued declining revenue made it unprofitable to operate.

The firm owns 30 miles of main, secondary and siding tracks, 35 "one-man" street cars, and 15 service or maintenance cars. It began operating horse cars in 1864 and the use of power was inaugurated in 1895.

## U. S. Delays On Japanese Trade Pact

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The United States Government is not ready to begin negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Japan.

The assurances that Tokyo intends to respect American rights in China which Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita expressed in his address before the opening of the Diet yesterday do not provide a satisfactory basis for resuming conversations at this time, it can be reliably reported, and the treatyless trade situation between the two countries is to be allowed to continue.

The evidences of Japanese pressure to hasten a new trade pact or to forestall a possible embargo on American export of strategic war supplies to Japan are in fact furthering Congressional sentiment in favor of such action.

**"Attempt to Interfere"**

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, today characterized recent statements of an "official spokesman" of the Tokyo Government as "attempts to interfere with Congress." The Japanese spokesman had said that the embargo which Senator Pittman now has before Congress would be "a serious affront."

"The Japanese Government," the chief Administration voice on foreign policy in the Senate declared, "has no excuse to interfere with the Congress of the United States with regard to any discretionary authority it sees fit to vest in the Chief Executive of the United States. The Japanese military rulers are not sensitive as to the treaty rights of American citizens but appear supersensitive as to anything Congress may do that is not approved by them."

**What U. S. Seeks**

The American Government is insisting upon corrections of past discriminations and treaty violations as the essential preliminary to a new treaty and is not ready to go forward on Mr. Arita's formal statement that "the policy of the Japanese Government . . . is not to eliminate the legitimate rights and interests of the United States and other third powers" in China.

The United States does not contend that Japan is "eliminating" all American civil and commercial rights in China. The United States does contend that Japan is so restricting and interfering with American interests in China that they are the next thing to being eliminated and insists that America's position in Asia shall be a right possessed in law, not a privilege which can be extended or withheld by Tokyo.

It is not the present intention of the Government to take precipitate retaliatory action against Japan. But it intends to retain complete freedom of action until Japan makes the next move.

**Arita denies ban on U. S. rights: Page 6.**

## Finland Offers Honorable Peace

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Kallio in a speech in a solemn final session of the War Diet repeated today Finland's offer to negotiate "an honorable peace" with Russia but said Finland would not bend before "imperialistic aims."

"We are forced to destroy people innocent of this war, people we have no reason to hate as a Nation," the President said. "For this reason we regard this barbarous attack as senseless and are ready to negotiate an honorable peace."

The President expressed Finland's thanks for foreign aid and added: "We sincerely hope the term humanitarian help may be made to cover civilian air defense and antiaircraft equipment and that such help might be given us for protection of the population behind the front from an aggressor who uses the air force in a most inhuman manner against civilians."

Mr. Kallio mentioned particularly "our neighbor Sweden" who, he said, "has shown her identity of fate with us. In addition to her bountiful material help, well-equipped volunteer forces have come to help us."

## Ice on Rivers Turns Light On Flood Control

**Flood possibility minimized by weatherman —Army engineers list work done and planned**

By Robert R. Mullen
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

While Congress weighed a Budget Bureau recommendation that 55 per cent be slashed from the Army Engineers' $12,000,000 request for New England flood control work, it was learned today that 41 straight days of almost continuously below-freezing weather have left a potentially serious ice condition of 14 inches on the Connecticut and 18 inches on the Merrimack Rivers.

Flood dangers, however, were minimized by Mark T. Nesmith, acting chief of the United States Weather Bureau in Boston, today, who pointed out that potential runoff water now measures 25½ inches, or a wisp less than half the 48 inches available just before the damaging floods of March, 1936.

Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways in the Department of Public Works, said his department is making plans to handle any ice jams which might threaten bridges, dams, and other structures. He said:

"We do not expect any unusual trouble with the streams this year, nevertheless our engineers have been instructed to be prepared for any eventuality."

Mr. Hale said engineers were requested to locate dynamiters in their districts who could be reached without delay.

**Moderate Snow Cover**

There is only a moderate snow cover along the Connecticut's tributaries, in Vermont, he said, averaging about 10 inches. Much the same condition prevails over southern New Hampshire and that part of Massachusetts through which the Merrimack flows.

Added snow, followed by a quick thaw, could, however, duplicate at least to a degree the 1936 high water conditions which left property damage estimated at $271,000,000 in its wake.

On the Merrimack, it was reported, one dam has been started at Franklin Falls, above Concord.

**Preliminary Work Only**

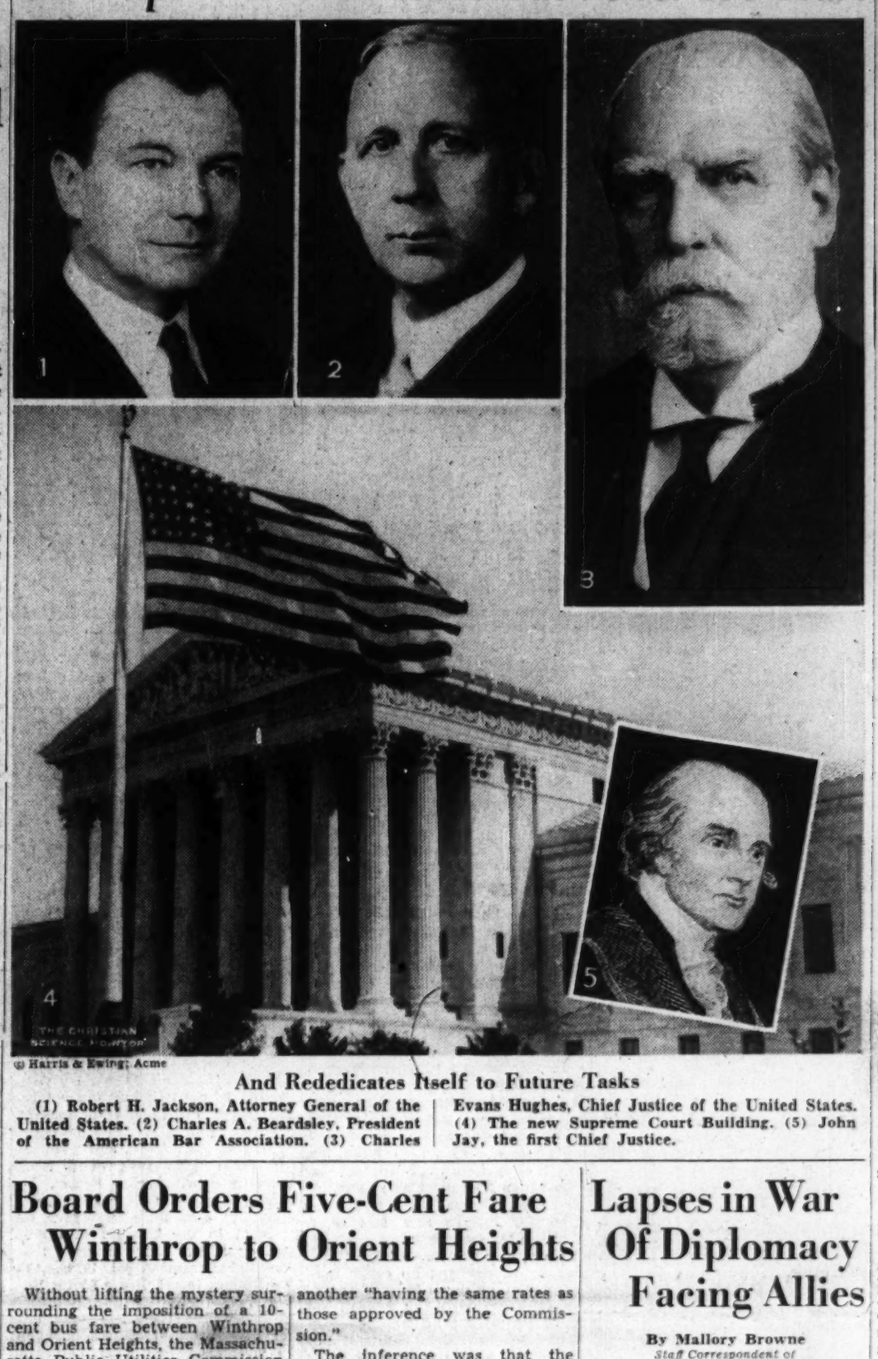
Authorized last June, only preliminary stages have been accomplished on this $7,883,000 dam. The engineers have asked Congress for $2,500,000 to be spent on it in 1941.

A dam at Blackwater Reservoir has also been authorized, and the Engineers' office in Boston said today that bids may be called about March 1.

Neither project, of course, could be ready to serve should water attain high stages this spring.

Plans have been completed for a large dam at Knightville, Mass., above Holyoke, and three other dams, at Lower Naukeag, Birch Hill, and Tully on the Miller's River, which empties into the Connecticut above Northampton, are projected.

## *The Supreme Court Looks Back Over 150 Years*



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**And Rededicates Itself to Future Tasks**

**(1) Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States. (2) Charles A. Beardsley, President of the American Bar Association. (3) Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States. (4) The new Supreme Court Building. (5) John Jay, the first Chief Justice.**

## Board Orders Five-Cent Fare Winthrop to Orient Heights

Without lifting the mystery surrounding the imposition of a 10-cent bus fare between Winthrop and Orient Heights, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission this afternoon cut the fare to five cents and censured its Chief Engineer for "overstepping his authority."

The Commission's action, taken at a two-hour executive session, was designed to placate Winthrop commuters who have protested a portion of the fare schedule on buses which this week replaced the abandoned Narrow Gauge Railroad service between Boston and Winthrop.

Announcement of the Commission following the meeting disclosed only that the members had "cancelled" the fare schedule filed by the Saugus Transit Company last Saturday and had substituted another "having the same rates as those approved by the Commission."

The inference was that the Commission originally had approved a 5-cent fare between Winthrop and Orient Heights, which is an intermediate point between Winthrop and Boston, and that someone, whose identity has not yet been disclosed, changed the Commission's records to read 10-cent fare.

The official announcement added only a few cryptic statements on the circumstances of the case. It disclosed the Commission voted, 4 to 1, that it had found "after an investigation, this day conducted, that no fraud was perpetrated in connection with the issuance of the emergency license

*(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)*

## Intimate Message from Washington

**Jottings From a Reporter's Notebook—No Whitewashing for Labor Relations Board—Can Union Vote Be Delivered?**

*From the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington

**Information, Please**—Typical of the ingenuity—still unsuccessful—by which the newspapermen seek to draw out President Roosevelt on the third term or to trap him into a hasty or a tell-tale reply is the question which opened the latest presidential press conference:

"Mr. President, what are you going to call the President's birthday ball next year?"

"You are excused from class, Earl," replied Mr. Roosevelt, calling the dignified White House correspondent of the Washington Times-Herald, Mr. Godwin, familiarly by his first name. Stephen Early, press secretary, jocularly recalling the President's cavalier treatment of Thanksgiving, murmured: "We could move it ahead 30 days."

Is the President going to run for a third term? Every newspaper correspondent has an answer and it is good for a column any afternoon. The entirely honest answer is: nobody knows.

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**Taft Talks**—A veteran Congressman was discussing the campaign "indiscretions" of Senator Robert A. Taft.

"Why," he exclaimed, aghast at what might be the outcome, "the Senator gave a splendid address at noon to a Chamber of Commerce meeting and then delivered the same speech to a group of farmers in the evening."

"What did you think of the Senator's views?" the Congressman was asked.

"I thought they were fine," he said. "But he never should have expressed them so bluntly to the farmers."

Senator Taft may not win the nomination but he is going "to speak his mind." Perhaps this isn't bad politics. It may be politics reformed and brought up to date.

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**No Whitewash**—The special House committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board is winning compliments for its competent work. Its fairness, its thoroughness, its care in handling evidence are setting a high standard for congressional inquiries. This is the first major congressional investigation of a New Deal agency which has not had a majority of New Deal supporters on its panel. It is already apparent that while there is going to be no muckraking, there is going to be no whitewash, either.

There will be recommendations for some basic revisions in the Wagner Act and for reorganization of the Board itself, affecting its personnel, its authority, and its methods. The Committee is expediting its hearings so that its report may be available to Congress in time for action at this session.

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**Labor Vote**—With but one month of this long election year gone by, large blocs of public opinion are beginning to show signs of undergoing shifts. Where these apparent shifts of sentiment will lead it is much too early to say, but they indicate that the people are approaching a political decision with a disposition to reappraise and re-examine and that this year the election is to be won by neither party in advance.

Some of the maneuvering is tactical. John L. Lewis's sharp attack on the Administration and his prediction that the President would suffer "ignominious" defeat if renominated is so interpreted in Washington. Mr. Lewis evidently figures that the Congress of Industrial Organizations has received all the advantages it can or will receive from the Administration and is serving notice upon the Democratic Party that his support cannot be taken for granted. He wants to know what the Democratic Party will have to offer labor if it is to receive his backing.

The important question is whether the organized labor vote can be delivered. There is little evidence that it can be. Shortly after Mr. Lewis launched his attack on the President, 47 units of the C. I. O. offered resolutions endorsing Mr. Roosevelt for a third nomination. And at the very moment the C. I. O. leader becomes hostile to the White House, William Green, American Federation of Labor President, becomes a chummy visitor.

The A. F. of L. is pledged in convention to oppose any candidate favored by the C. I. O. This illustrates that the split in the ranks of labor is political as well as industrial—and personal. But in 1938 when the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. leadership temporarily united in Michigan to support Gov. Frank Murphy for re-election, the present Supreme Court Justice was defeated by nearly 100,000 votes.

Labor, like other groups in the American community, is likely to think for itself. And, as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said about peace the other day, it can be said about politics that the need is still for more thinking and less talking.

**J. Roscoe Drummond**

## Lapses in War Of Diplomacy Facing Allies

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Feb. 1—Behind the deceptively quiet façade of military inactivity, what may well prove to be the decisive battle of the war—the diplomatic struggle—is now at its height. Into this conflict the British Government has finally decided to fling itself with a vigor not the less desperate for all its characteristic restraint.

Partly undergrowing political pressure from the Opposition and from the backbenchers of his own party, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, as his speech yesterday hinted, has moved gradually toward greater readiness to take the initiative, first on the diplomatic, and then, if necessary, on other war fronts as well.

Not since the hectic prewar weeks of last August have the Chancelleries of Europe been so busy, as the Allies and Germany intensify their efforts to gain advantages of one sort or another in nearly every neutral country of the world.

In fact, there is good authority for stating that, as the war enters its sixth month, the fight for diplo-

*(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)*

## War Summary: Finns Claim Town Retaken

**In Finland**, the Finnish forces claim to have recaptured the town of Pitkaranta on Lake Ladoga, where fighting has been in progress for several days. Most of the fronts were quiet, except for the far north, where Oslo dispatches indicate some activity. Russia continued its bombing of cities with a raid on the railroad center of Rovaniemi.

**A Nation-wide campaign** to collect contributions for military aid of Finland was organized in New York today.

**On the Western Front**, activity was confined to reconnaissance work in the Saar River sector and in the Vosges Mountains.

**Submarine sinking** of only 15 of 7,300 Allied and neutral ships in convoy since war began was a French claim to effective operation of the convoy system. Sinking of a British steamer in convoy, the U-boat responsible for the sinking, and at least five other merchant vessels marked the course of sea warfare.

**Diplomatic activity** was headlined by American Ambassador Bullitt's summons to Washington from Paris for consultation. Meanwhile, Secretary Hull discussed Russian-American relations with Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky. In Moscow, the German Ambassador, Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, was reported leaving to consult Berlin.

## Hughes Puts Democracy Up To the People

**Says perpetuation of U. S. form of government does not depend on Supreme Court.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States—amidst simple but impressive ceremonies on the 150th anniversary of the Supreme Court—today warned Americans that perpetuation of the democratic form of government depends not upon the Court but the people themselves.

The Court is "as impartial a body as is humanly possible," he said, and stressed the importance of the Court as the agency maintaining "the balance between States and Nation." Then taking recognition of recent strong dissenting opinions within the tribunal, he declared that "honest and expert disagreement" is natural and "should occasion no surprise," and that, in point of fact, such agreement is "a token of vitality."

**Warning to People**

It was at this point that the Chief Justice addressed his pointed warning to the people:

"The fathers deemed that system of government well devised to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. Whether that system shall continue does not rest with this Court but with the people who have created that system."

Today's brief ceremony took place in the magnificent, marble halled new Supreme Court Building, whose white sides blended today with the snow mantling all Washington. Speakers included Robert H. Jackson, recently named Attorney General of the United States, and Charles A. Beardsley, President of the American Bar Association.

**Recalls Early Days**

The ceremony today which was held before the black-robed Justices of a Court of nine members, sent thoughts winging back to that first meeting—150 years ago in New York City—where the justices of the newly-born six-man tribunal unostentatiously gathered to mull over problems too ticklish for the recently held Constitutional Convention to decide for itself. Again and again references went back to that far off, struggling young republic of the New World, as the Chief Justice ended his oration this morning with the solemn words:

"And deeply conscious of that responsibility, in the spirit and with the loyalty of those who have preceded us, we now rededicate ourselves to our task."

That early court, as Mr. Jackson pointed out in a half-humorous vein, had no precedents which it was forced to respect. It could not overrule itself for it had just begun. It was forced to settle doubts which the framers themselves had been unable to resolve. "No tribunal," Mr. Jackson said, "ever seized opportunity with more daring and wisdom."

But time passed, Mr. Jackson continued, "the Constitution was less resorted to for deciding cases, and cases were resorted to for deciding the Constitution."

**"Eternal Vigilance"**

Mr. Beardsley's speech came closest to the actual struggles of the day when he warned that in other parts of the world "national temples of justice are no longer honored or worthy of honor," and went on to declare that "we have among us many people who are eternally striving to inculcate doctrines that in other parts of the world, are producing international lawlessness, anarchy and war."

The Chief Justice in his address gave recognition to the members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committee who were present and the Special Joint Committee appointed for today's ceremony. The members of the high court that listened to the speeches today were dominated by five members chosen in the past 2½ years by President Roosevelt, but it is a "New Deal" majority which has had no occasion to show its control, and may never be called upon to do so. The great recent change in direction of the Court came before the New Deal appointees were seated. After the first Roosevelt term in which social and economic proposals were constantly thrown out by a "conservative majority," often operating by split 5-to-4 votes, Mr. Roosevelt's re-election in 1936 seemed to shift the center of balance within the old court, and by bringing the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts over to the so-called "liberal side" from their balance of power in the "center" gave the Administration victories which required no change in membership to confirm.

In the light if history, this strategic change within the Court may be hailed as a statesmanlike development, since it refutes the argument that would otherwise be made that New Deal laws were upheld by New Deal justices.

**Hughes rededicates Court to Nation: Page 5.**

# Polish Obedience to Reich To 'Determine' New State

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—Germany's way of ruling occupied Poland is in the best interest of the Polish population, but the Poles must recognize greater Germany's right as a warring nation of 80,000,000 to eliminate enemies on its flank, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Deputy Governor of the area, told correspondents yesterday.

Germany's future relation to any such Polish state as may survive will be determined, the Austrian Nazi leader predicted, by the readiness with which Poles revise their thinking processes and cease to conspire against the Reich.

He decried as "gross exaggerations" claims by the exile Polish Government in Paris that 18,000 persons had been executed by the Germans in Poland but warned that Germans, "fighting the fight of our lives," could not tolerate conditions "which might amount to a stab in the back."

It would benefit the Poles, Dr. Seyss-Inquart insisted, if foreign countries would cease meddling in Poland and inciting the Polish intelligentsia.

Stiff measures often have to be taken with chauvinistic Polish intellectuals, he acknowledged, but the Polish workers and peasants, he said, are easily led and are being taught German orderliness and efficiency.

**Control of Relief Agencies**

The Red Cross and Quakers are permitted to function in Poland and have observers on the spot, he related, but Germany insists on controlling their operations.

"It is true," he said, "that we have forbidden Jews at present to ride on express trains. The reason, however, is hygienic."

Ten thousand tons of grain, he said, were shipped monthly from Germany to Poland to help feed the population, and a bank of issue soon is to be established to regulate the hopeless financial situation which obtained with the collapse of Poland.

**Church Restraint Denied**

Dr. Seyss-Inquart denied emphatically that Germans had interfered with church life in Poland.

"We recognize that the Pole is deeply religious," he said, "and we have no intention of interfering. Except for the churches ruined by war, all are open. Priests officiate as usual. In scattered cases when priests continued chauvinistic agitation from the pulpit we forbade them to preach."

[Sunday the Polish Embassy to the Vatican asserted that Germans had made brutal attempts to wipe out the church in German-occupied Poland and declared there had been wide persecution of Roman Catholics.]

Dr. Seyss-Inquart said that in the German-occupied area German workers had repaired about 1,000 bridges destroyed by "the Poles," including 190 railway bridges. Gas, water works, electric light plants, telephones, and cables again function. Polish physicians have been put into public health services, he recounted.

**Germany Comes First**

Textile and shoe stores are closed at present, he said, but this is to prevent hoarding and price increases. Inventories are being taken now, but after reopening the stores will sell only to those really needing clothing and shoes. The German administration has continued to pay pensions and 100,000 unemployed are receiving doles, he contended.

Yet the paramount consideration in Poland now must be Germany's needs and interests, Dr. Seyss-Inquart insisted. He continued: "We deal sternly with criminals, of whom there are whole organized bands, in the interests of the Poles themselves. Also naturally we cannot stand for Poles to retain arms."

"Since Polish intellectuals on the whole continue their opposition, often measures have to be adopted to curb them," he said.

The Deputy Governor asserted that foreign charges of barbarous treatment of the Poles by Germany failed to take circumstances into account.

"It is better for the Poles that we have not reopened all their cultural institutions at present because these would have been centers of subversion with the result that we would have been compelled to descend on them heavily," Dr. Seyss-Inquart declared.

He said that grade schools were functioning generally.

"Poland is not Central Europe," Dr. Seyss-Inquart declared, seeking to justify German methods of ruling the conquered territory.

"We had to introduce measures which these primitive people understood."

## Allied Pacts Filed Hint Origins of War

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Feb. 1

Treaties registered with the League of Nations during the past month included the British-Polish mutual assistance pact of Aug. 25, it was announced yesterday.

Although registration is a formality, officials at the League noted that through registration the Allies were slowly building up their own case concerning the origins of the war in the League's records.

Other agreements which have been registered include an exchange of notes between the United States and Canada concerning the passage of uniformed memoers of their armies across their common frontier.

## Dominican Nation Opens Farm Area To War Refugees

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 31 (AP)—The region in which 500 European political refugee families will be settled was described today as an attractive agricultural area with a particularly fine climate.

Under a contract signed yesterday between the Dominican Government and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, the 500 families will be admitted immediately, and over a period of years 100,000 refugees will be established.

After a survey of the region of Sosua in the northern part of the Republic, the President of the Settlement Association, James N. Rosenberg, said he had selected it because of its excellent water supply from the hills.

"The property faces the Atlantic Ocean on the north and is not far from the Republic's nearest harbor to the United States," he said.

The program was sponsored by Gen. Rafael Trujillo, head of the Dominican Army and former President, who donated 24,000 acres of land for the first settlers.

## 2,300 Jews Sail

SULINA, Rumania, Feb. 1 (AP)—A group of 2,300 Jewish emigrants from Austria and former Czechoslovakia sailed aboard the Turkish freighter Vakaria today for Palestine though lacking entry permits.

Included were lawyers, artists, actors, and doctors who had waited here three months in squalid conditions before they were able to charter a ship.

## Students Strong For Peace Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The United States can and should stay out of the European war, Northwestern University students declared in a recent poll made by the student newspaper, the Daily Northwestern.

Questioned as to whether they would actively support a College Peace Front, 1,518 of the 1,738 students voting, said yes. The peace front is an organization set up by the editors of the Daily Northwestern in an effort to bind college newspapers together to preserve neutrality. More than 50 Middle West school newspapers have joined, it is said, and similar groups have been established on the east and west coasts.


Rogers Peet

"Do you cater to economical men; men who have to watch their budget?"

Of course.

"Then, why don't you have suits and overcoats around twenty dollars?"

Just because we cater to economical men—

Because price is not the test of cheapness.

Judge for yourself then the advantage beyond saving money, when "Price Revisions" include our finest qualities.

Suits! Overcoats!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Tremont St. at Bromfield St.
BOSTON

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Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
13th St. at B'way
Warren St. at B'way
Liberty St. at B'way



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HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-8500


# Wonders of Research: 'There's the Rub'

*Light beam and mirrors used to detect worn spots on bearing surfaces—Plants tell their own story*

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Sciences Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

**Surfaces smoother than a baby's cheek and accurate to a millionth of an inch is the answer of modern machinery operated on roller bearings to the ravages of friction. It's all done with mirrors today.**

**Researchers of the Timken Roller Bearing Company have perfected a machine, the "profilograph," that achieves a new superfinishing to the metal raceways in which rollers revolve, that eliminates irregularities not even visible under the microscope. It is so delicate that it must be kept in an air-conditioned room of fairly constant temperature.**

**Reduced to its fundamentals, the instrument consists of a light beam reflected between a series of mirrors, the first of which is hinged and changes its vertical angle as the specimen is drawn along under it. This is accomplished by mounting the mirror on a bell crank lever pivoted in the center, with a diamond point on one arm and the mirror on the other.**

**As this diamond point contacts the specimen surface, it moves the mirror system by any minute irregularity. This movement is transferred by the mirror, tilting it and deflecting the beam of light. The deflection of the beam is accentuated in reflecting off each mirror. Finally the beam runs through a condenser, which reduces it to pin point size and focuses it on a revolving cylinder of sensitized paper.**

**When the paper is developed, irregularities of a millionth of an inch show up like saw teeth. The machine is so sensitive that if the specimen is .000029" (25 microinches) of an inch off level, it will show up as an error of ⅛ inch on the sensitized paper.**

'Profilograph' and Operator

Diamond point is jiggled on metal surface that appears smooth even under microscope

### *Botany Is Simple*

Plants have rocked civilization's cradle in more ways than one and Dr. Sydney Mangham, professor of botany in University College, Southampton, England, writes of the "Earth's Green Mantle" (New York: Macmillan. $3.50) from the story point of view, with a minimum of technical material.

In this work he has made even the grasses that grow beneath our feet tell fascinating tales, and opens up the world of plants that is to be found around ponds the world over. He traces back the origin of agriculture, born, he says, when men first discovered that by controlling Nature there was more time for leisure and less of a struggle for existence.

He knows the lore of the Spice Islands as perhaps no other botanist, the stories of days before refrigeration when hot spices from the Indies were all important in housekeeping. Establishment of trade routes to the Spice Islands led to the discoverey of America and international rivalry for trade supremacy characterized the Dutch, English, Spanish and Portuguese traders.

"Why do botanists have such terrible names for their pet plants?" is a lament he answers. Actually they are not so bad as people make out. Latin is the language commonly used, but it doesn't take much knowledge of a few descriptive Latin adjectives before even grammar school youngsters can exercise complete familiarity with the terms. They are not meaningless. Just as John is the given name and Smith the family name, so is Ranunculus the generic name for buttercups, while bulbosus describes the bulbous root variety; repens, the creeping variety; acris, the one with acrid or biting taste, and aquatilis the aquatic type which mantles ponds in summer. It's much simpler than it was a few centuries ago. Imagine asking your son to get seeds of Vicia parva sive bracca minor cum multis siliquis hirsutis, when all you wanted in modern terms was Vicia hirsuta, the common hairy vetch!

### *Light Speeds Equal*

It is common information that light travels at a speed of roughly 186,000 miles per second, but the question of whether lights of certain colors travel faster than others is today receiving considerable attention. The subject was first treated by astronomers about 20 years ago, and since then many contradictory findings have been reported. Some have led to the conclusion that red, for example, travels faster than blue. Others say just the opposite.

Now comes Dr. J. S. Hall of Amherst College Observatory with reports of experiments made with the light of two wave-lengths originating from a variable binary, or double star, Algol, and comparing them with that of a non-variable star, Alpha Persei, by means of a photo-electric photometer. Mr. Hall's findings give no support to the backers of either red or blue. They indicate that the light from Algol takes 195 light years to reach the earth. But the speed of the light from Alpha Persei is practically the same, being identical to within 3 parts in 55 millions. Which, in nontechnical parlance, would seem to indicate a dead heat.

### *Timber Protection*

Insect stock market manipulations have forced the inauguration of new research in New Zealand, according to a report from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Dominion. The insects involved are no speculators, however, but are woodborers which, together with certain fungi, have made the depreciation of real estate securities a serious problem, the report states. As a result, a timber protective research committee, much like the bondholders' protective committees of other markets, has been formed. It will make biological studies of wood-infesting insects and penetraton tests of wood preservatives.

# Home Support of War Regimes Expected to Decide Victory

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, in the speech which has just marked the seventh anniversary of his regime, has defined the "first phase" of the war.

He says it began with Germany's efforts to secure its rear and ended with the campaign in Poland.

Actually, the first strategic phase of the present European conflict commenced in 1936. That was the time German troops reoccupied the Rhineland. This phase continued throughout succeeding years, including the sudden alliance with Soviet Russia. It ended with the overrunning of Poland in September, 1939.

**Now in Second Phase**

The second phase, the real major war, began in that same month, and is still continuing.

For Germany, signs indicate that the rest of the winter will be devoted to intense military, economic, and political preparations.

Many writers speak of a possible "Blitzkrieg." This type of overwhelming blow aimed at a swift conclusion, always appealing to the military mind and especially so to the German, needs long and careful preparation.

That preparation was made for the crushing of Poland. It cannot be expected that it can be promptly available for an immediate second campaign, under far less favorable circumstances.

To improvise a "Blitzkrieg" may well be to invite disaster. Moreover, the dangers of delay may well be balanced by the superior organizing power of the totalitarian state.

**Threat to Weaker Neighbors**

Even with the coming of spring we may still see the German State continue its offensive-defensive policy of swallowing its weaker neighbors one by one, either to exploit their resources or to use them for bargaining purposes around the peace table. Finally, if this policy can no longer be pursued, and if Herr Hitler sees no hope of successful military action on a large scale, he may then go to his massed air attacks.

On the side of the Allies, England senses that the effective organizing and inspiring of the nation so as to assure the maximum of effort and production bearing directly upon the war is indispensable. The present English strategy is to hold Germany where it is and to continue to constrict its economic life, while Great Britain builds up its army, and above all develops the air strength which it feels is necessary to make sure of the final victory.

**France Solidly United**

In France the same instinctive manifestation of self-defense is found—the same coalition of the whole country in the face of danger as was apparent in 1914. The moral unity of the country is complete. Two principles are fixed and constant—the security of the country and the defense of peace.

In this attitude the policy of France, its strategy, will be an offensive-defensive. It is defending its home; it is also planning to defend its manhood, and will not again, as it did in 1914, sacrifice its best troops in an impetuous advance. It will prefer to have Germany break itself against the Maginot Line, rather than sacrifice millions of men in an attempt to "crack" the Limes Line.

Who will survive this "war of nerves"? Military activities will be secondary to the economic and physiological factors—even strategy will bow to the dictates of the peoples of the warring nations and it is probable that the inherent stability of the Governments concerned will be the final answer.

# Swiss Clamp Down on Spies

*Espionage connected with the present war in Europe faces ever sharper countermeasures. This is seen in the following summary of spy arrests, based on Associated Press reports.*

Spy rings using neutral Switzerland as their base of operations are beginning to feel the vigilance of Swiss gendarmes.

Within a week Swiss counter-espionage agents, following the threads of what they believed to be the biggest spy ring unearthed in Switzerland since the World War, have arrested two prominent Swiss citizens charged with spying for Germany.

The first of these was a retired Swiss army colonel, A. Fonjallaz said to be in the employ of Germany.

The other arrest, reported by the Associated Press Jan. 31, uncovered espionage activities of Edouard de Morsier, a Geneva journalist and member of one of Geneva's oldest families, charged with undertaking missions for Colonel Fonjallaz into southern France since the war started.

**Espionage Widespread**

But while the advantages of operating in a neutral country appear attractive to many engaged in trafficking state secrets, reports of arrests in the northern countries of Europe indicate that espionage has not been confined to Switzerland.

Recently a Stockholm newspaper carried the account of the disclosure of an elaborate espionage organization for the reporting of Swedish troop movements and industrial activities by short wave radio to an unnamed "foreign power." Numerous arrests have already been made.

In Norway a German, who officials believed had supplied information leading to the torpedoing of at least three ships by German submarines, was arrested recently. Police said the prisoner confessed to sending reports to German submarines regarding ship movements after a radio set was found in his possession.

**Spies in War Zones**

Belligerent countries, although they confront the spy with a much quicker passage to prison and often execution, nevertheless continue to uncover the workings of foreign agents. Finland, reporting execution of several Russian spies recently, tells of Russian agents trying to buy off Finnish soldiers. One Russian spy was caught with 700,000 Finnish markkaa (about $12,600) in cash.

But as one loyal Finn told his superiors, after Russian agents paid him 120 markkaa and promised 500 more if his mission was successful, "spying for Soviet Russia is not particularly remunerative in Finland."

Meanwhile four spies were reported beheaded in Germany this month. Last year Germany executed 41 persons for spying and treason.

In France, executions are likewise reported to have ended the operations of several spies recently.

Belgium police have increased their anti-spy activities following the recent arrest of three members of the Fascist Rexist Party on cpying charges.

## How Reich Makes Sure Of Its Aviator Supply

BERLIN—Germany's supply of young aviators is assured through a planned system of preliminary education in aeronautics in schools and colleges, according to the German Railroads Information Office. A decree of the Reich Education Minister, it reports, provides for the inclusion of such teaching in the curricula on an spying charges.

## Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.
Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
First Sunday:
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Evening, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Devotional Program
Third Sunday, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.8m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

## City of Flint Faces Period of Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1—The 4,000-ton steamship City of Flint, principal figure in last autumn's famed European wartime incident, is to be laid up temporarily, officials of the line owning the vessel announced today.

As soon as discharging of the cargo of iron ore is completed at Sparrows Point, the City of Flint either will be docked or tied up at anchorage, said J. H. Thredgill, freight and traffic manager.

Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, skipper of the vessel whose trip in Norwegian, Russian and British waters added new fame to that won in rescuing victims of the Athenia sinking, ostensibly will be without a job as a result of the laying up of the vessel. So will the 40 crew members.

Meanwhile Captain Gainard has conferred with the State Department and Maritime Commission officials on further details concerning the ship's experiences abroad.

# Hull Trade Program Indorsed In Poll of Nation's Economists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—A clear definition of their stand regarding United States trade policy has been given by 530 of the Nation's outstanding economists. The score: 520 in favor of Secretary of State Hull's reciprocal trade program, and 10 against it.

This scoring of professional opinion was made public here this week by W. W. Waymack, Des Moines, editor and Chairman of the National Economic Policy Committee, after a mail poll of 552 member of the Committee in all sections of the country.

The Committee, formed originally in 1930 to fight against passage of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, is a rather loosely-knit organization made up of economic experts finding common ground principally in their belief that a liberalization of international trade would react favorably both on world peace and on American domestic economy.

**Members Moved**

In reporting the results of the Committee's poll regarding the Hull trade program, Mr. Waymack explained that the questionnaires were sent to only slightly more than half of the original members of the Committee. This was due, he said to the fact that since the Committee's fight on the Smoot-Hawley legislation, many of its members had moved and had not notified Committee headquarters of their changed addresses.

Those who received the questionnaires, however, were asked three questions:

1. Do you favor the policy of the reciprocal trade agreements program for the purpose of increasing our national trade?

2. Do you believe that an expansion of international trade through the lowering of trade barriers here and abroad tends to increase our domestic prosperity?

3. Do you feel that the position taken by the signers of the protest (the Smoot-Hawley bill protest in 1930) was on the whole justified, in the light of subsequent events?

On the second question, 531 of the economists answered "yes," while only seven answered "no." On the third—as to whether or not their protest of the Smoot-Hawley legislation was "justified"—538 answered in the affirmative while only five signified that they had "changed their minds."

**Alternative Plans**

One hundred and thirty-four of the economists offered "alternative" solutions to the trade problem, Chairman Waymack said. The majority of these suggestions, he added, could be placed in one of two categories:

1. That American tariffs be lowered by unilateral adjustments, or—

2. That an international economic conference on tariffs be called whenever such action appears feasible.

The Economic Policy Committee, Mr. Waymack pointed out, is a strictly non-partisan group. Bound by the common interest of its members in liberalizing, so far as is practicable, the Nation's trade policies, it has as one of its primary aims the promotion of discussions and studies of economic problems, with representation for all points of view.

In preparing the questionnaire on the present trade treaty policy, Mr. Waymack was assisted by six other charter members of the Committee. They were: Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago; Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale; Prof. Frank D. Graham, of Princeton; Prof. Ernest M. Patterson, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard; and Prof. Clair Wilcox, of Swarthmore College.

# *Secrets of the Southern Seas Sought by American Explorers*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Mrs. Mary Sheridan Fahnestock and her two sons, Bruce and Sheridan, veteran explorers, lifted sail on Director II, their three masted schooner, and left here today for a voyage to the South Seas to continue oceanographic work, to record the music of aborigines and collect bird specimens. The Director also carried a crew of 15, including natural scientists and technical personnel.

The expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History and supplied with oceanographic equipment by the United States Hydrographic Office, is expected to take 18 to 24 months and cover 40,000 miles. South Sea bird specimens, sketches and color photographs for background paintings will be gathered for the Whitney Memorial Hall of the Museum.

**Primitive Music Sought**

The Museum, Columbia University and other colleges and conservatories for ethnological and music study purposes will get the recordings of primitive music of natives of the New Hebrides, Torres Banks, Santa Cruz, and southern Solomon Islands. The expedition also will supply a constant weather condition check to the United States Weather Bureau by radio and will carry out research on wave propagation in addition to ionosphere soundings which will include sun spot action and magnetic disturbances.

A small seaplane is trussed to the deck of the Director for scouting purposes, to map inland water courses and lakes, plot direct routes through jungle, and carry supplies to inland bases.

The expedition has the good wishes of President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman, and Mayor La Guardia. The President wrote the Fahnestocks to keep him advised regarding their progress and needs.

**Going "For Boat Ride"**

Mrs. Fahnestock said she was just "going along for the boat ride," but added she might write another book when she returns home. Bruce Fahnestock is the director of the expedition.

Accompanying the Fahnestocks were George Thomas Folster, assistant director of the expedition; Edward Martin Lair, first officer and artist; Ward Alker Meyer, second officer and air pilot; John McKenna Scott, third officer, also in charge of anthropological studies; Rollin Grant, carpenter; John Kempa, cook, and Brice Metcalf, William Powers, Ladislaw Reday, Coleman Glover, and George Willis Glasgow, members of the crew.

# A. F. of L. Council Demands Solution

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—With the issuance of a strong statement on the causes and cure of unemployment, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor today demanded that "those in authority take whatever steps may be necessary to restore business confidence."

By "those in authority," William Green, President said the Council referred to President Roosevelt and Congress.

"We urge that all Government actions that tend unnecessarily to discourage business expansion cease," the statement declared, "and that a positive effort be made to encourage greater industrial activity.

"We have learned the lesson that when opportunities for profit diminish, opportunities for jobs likewise disappear."

The Council instructed officers of the Federation to "call upon both political parties to incorporate in their platforms this year a constructive program for the elimination of widespread unemployment."

The statement in part follows:

Unemployment still is the most acute domestic problem of the Nation. No orderly and intelligent effort has yet been made to determine the facts with regard to unemployment, its causes, its extent, its cure. As a Nation we have not hesitated to spend billions for the relief of those who are unemployed but we have neglected to take the necessary steps to reduce and end unemployment.

Therefore, the American Federation of Labor refuses to accept the idea of chronic or permanent unemployment. To admit this would be to admit the failure of democracy. We believe that a democracy owes a basic obligation to its citizens to provide them with opportunity to work and achieve a progressively higher standard of living.

The Executive Council instructs the officers of the American Federation of Labor to call upon both political parties to incorporate in their platforms this year a constructive program for the elimination of widespread unemployment.

At this time there are not enough jobs in private industry to go around. This is largely due, in our opinion, to the fact that lack of confidence has stunted business growth and expansion. We demand that those in authority take whatever steps may be necessary to restore business confidence. We urge that all Government actions that tend unnecessarily to discourage business expansion cease and that a positive effort be made to encourage greater industrial activity. We have learned the lesson that when opportunities for profit diminish, opportunities for jobs likewise disappear.

Organized labor has long felt that the shorter work week without decreases in pay provides a positive and progressive offset to the natural displacement of workers by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Benefits from new inventions and improved methods of production must be shared by business, by the workers, and by the consumers if we are to avoid a topheavy and unbalanced economy. The shorter work week will spread available jobs among a greater number, increase consuming and purchasing power, and thereby offer opportunity for continuous growth to industry. The American Federation of Labor, therefore, will continue to press for the five-day week and the six-hour day.

## *'Court? Docket? Judge?' 'Yes, Judge, Just That!'*

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Even judges can be mistaken.

Attorneys waited impatiently in Common Pleas Court for the Saturday session to start. The minutes went by and finally the clerk called the judge's home.

"Oh, no, you're mistaken," said the judge blithely. "I don't have a docket until Saturday."

"This," said the clerk, "is Saturday."

The judge's face still was red when he reached the court-room.


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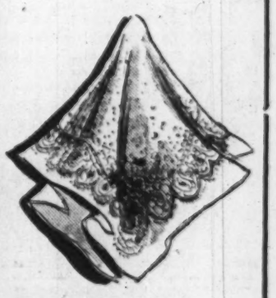

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Street Floor

# South Carolina D. A. R. Plans Projects for Golden Jubilee

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Marked with various projects, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, are observing the 50th anniversary of the founding of the organization. South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution will make a contribution to the National Society D. A. R. for the historical archives and document room of the Revolutionary period, honoring Mrs. Thomas J. Maudlin, Past State Regent, and Vice President General of the National Society.

This is a Golden Jubilee project and is scheduled to be finished before the actual 50th anniversary of the founding of the National Society D. A. R., Oct. 11, 1940. The document room will be so constructed that the rare documents deposited therein will receive the protection necessary for their preservation.

In this room will be stored original manuscripts, first prints or original records and source material preferably of the 18th century or earlier.

**Historic Building**

As a Golden Jubilee project within the State, South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken the restoration and maintenance of the Old Exchange in Charleston, a structure belonging to the South Carolina D. A. R.. It has been used by the Government in connection with every war in which the United States has been engaged. Stede Bonnet and other pirates were imprisoned here in 1718; it was used as an exchange or customshouse after 1767; taxed tea was stored here and it was here that Charlestonians had their tea party; General William Moultrie used it to secret gun powder when the British were attacking Charleston, and it was here that the first independent Government in America was set up in 1774; in this building Col. Isaac Hayne was once a prisoner and was here led to execution Aug. 4, 1781.

In 1913 Congress deeded the building to the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, and it is their intention to raise funds with which to repair and provide for the upkeep of the structure. Emphasis is laid upon the importance of the historical work which can be accomplished by the women of the State by Mrs. Robert King, State historian of the South Carolina D. A. R.

Other work of interest to the D. A. R., in addition to Tamassee, the D. A. R. mountain school, is the placing of town markers, recording the date, place, by whom erected, and in whose honor, and why.

# *Putting House Helper's Job Under Law Advised by Women*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Improved standards for "woman's outcast occupation"—the houshold worker's job—are urgently needed, but the reform cannot be accomplished by regimentation of the women who do the employing, according to members of the Women's City Club. A forum on "Shall Household Employment be Regulated?" was held at headquarters here, and debate ensued on whether or not there should be State laws to control conditions.

All who attended the conference agreed that the "maladjustment" was too great to be ignored. The large number of women who prefer going on relief to taking jobs as household workers because of unjust working conditions should be accepted as a challenge, it was declared by Dr. Amy Watson, of Philadelphia, executive director of the National Council on Household Employment. "We as leaders in America must study," she said, "why it is that so many women will not take household training. Must we not recognize that the ignorance, prejudice, and superstition back of the thought that this occupation is 'degrading' must be dealt with?"

Mrs. Alvin Bossak noted that legislation protecting household workers is in effect in the States of Washington, Wisconsin, and New Jersey, and that labor laws which apply directly to them exist also in European and South American countries, which aid in putting them on a professional standing.

"This is a labor problem and it can only be handled through legislation," Mrs. Bossak continued. "We must discover a method of applying social control to domestic employment which will be effective. Household work should be made a profession, hours should be regulated, wages offered commensurate with the service given, and living conditions improved, before many intelligent girls will consider it a vocation to choose. Legislation would put household employment on a different plane, attract a higher type of worker, furnish the employer with more efficient help, and protect the employee from exploitation."

A different view was expressed by Mrs. Adele B. Greeff, who held that regulation should be by "free bargaining" rather than by statutes.

"None of the arguments," she declared, "in favor of regulation of domestic employment by law are, in my opinion, half so important as the need for maintaining maximum employment, and the need for encouraging all potential employers to expand rather than contract."

## Folklore Society Of South to Meet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Folklore Society will be held this year at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., March 29 and 30. This organization is of the Southeastern region and is composed of university professors interested in the collectionand preservation of folklore materials in the region.

The meeting will be held under the sponsorship of the university's English department, with Prof. Roland Nelson as chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. Dean Reed, of the University of South Carolina, is president of the group, and Prof. Edwin C. Kirkland, of the University of Tennessee, secretary.

The program will consist of a number of papers on songs, ballads, dances and related folklore subjects. It is expected that a great deal of the time will be spent in exchanging material collected during the past year and in informally singing the old mountain ballads.

Of particular interest to the general public will be the session Friday night, which will be featured by the appearance of musicians and singers from various sections of the State. Among the speakers will be Dr. Arthur Kyle Davis, of the University of Virginia, who is well known for his work in collecting songs of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

## Church Committee O. K's. Taylor—If

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ is on record here today as approving President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his personal envoy to the Vatican so long as it is not a prelude to any closer tie.

"If the appointment should unfortunately prove a stepping stone to a permanent diplomatic relationship," the Committee declared, "we should feel obliged in good conscience to oppose it as a violation of the principle of separation of governmental function and religious function, which is a basic American policy and which both history and conscience approve, and as an ultimate injury to all faiths.

"We assume, however, unless events disprove us, that the appointment is strictly temporary, unofficial and centrally concerned with efforts for world peace. We can see ways in which it might help to bring peace and to avert wholesale bloodshed and a continuing disaster to civilization."

## *Roses Bloom in Alaska As 'Glass' Stands at 61*

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 1 (AP)—Roses were in bloom as the warmest January in Weather Bureau records closed. A temperature of 61 degrees Jan. 30 was a record for the date. Coldest in January was 29.


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# Mr. Markham Goes South

## Movie of Lincoln helps Lincoln University mark 50 years of service to mountain folk.

*After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, there to write his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. On his first pause he joins in the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln Memorial University, mountain college in eastern Tennessee named for Abraham Lincoln—a remote event of which little word has come north save for Mr. Markham's narrative.*

**By R. H. Markham**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HARROGATE, Tenn. — "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," the Pulitzer prize play of last year made into a motion picture, has just been shown in an exceptionally impressive setting. This was not exactly its premiere, for the film was launched in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 22. It was rather the "Southern premiere," staged in the tiny, isolated Tennessee hamlet of Harrogate at Lincoln Memorial University.

What brought the celebrated play in its new medium to this locality was the commemoration of a humble, homely event quite in keeping with our thoughts of Lincoln—the opening of a school for mountain children half a century ago. Out of this otherwise unchronicled and forgotten beginning grew a college for the mountaineers when Lincoln Memorial University was initiated seven years later in 1897.

The picture was chosen to start the celebration of the anniversary of the university, and many distinguished guests came likewise. Among the most appealing were the Ann Rutledge of the picture, Miss Mary Howard, and Prentice Cooper, the Governor of Tennessee.

Situated on a campus containing 3,500 acres of beautiful mountain land, among people who are of the North and of the South, at a point where North meets South, the sole aim of the university is to give spiritual strength to the Union Lincoln preserved.

One of its chief dormitories is called "Grant-Lee Hall"; its colors are "blue and gray"; its motto is brotherhood; the force moving it is love.

Among its chief founders was Gen. O. O. Howard, a friend of Lincoln, and its creation, according to tradition, was suggested by Lincoln himself.

A prospectus says "the Lincoln Memorial University occupies a central position in the Southern Appalachian Highlands, which cover an area 600 by 200 miles, including portions of nine States. The region is larger than the British Isles and is inhabited by about 6,000,000 people." Most of them are very poor, many are backward, a majority are hardy. They have supplied a large number of great Americans. In many ways they have been neglected. A number of well conducted private and governmental institutions are now serving them. Among the best is L. M. U.

That the extolling of Lincoln's spirit is the best possible source of inspiration for all young Americans is beyond question. This school exists to exalt such a pure and noble spirit.

**Not Universal Hero**

One hardly needs to suggest why a special, regional first showing of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" was necessary. It is because Lincoln is not always understood in the South. He is not considered a hero by older people in several States here. Sometimes even in current books and periodicals one meets criticism of Lincoln's acts and policies.

To help make him better understood, it was appropriate to launch this play in the South with a special celebration, marked by a lofty, religious note. It was highly fitting that the stage for the first presentation should be an institution of learning named after Lincoln, and that the audience should be made up largely of educators and religious workers. In the South these two groups of people are very closely connected.

The play itself is too well known to need much comment. The acting of the chief character, Raymond Massey, has aroused almost unreserved applause and admiration. It is difficult to see how he could play the part much better.

**Brings Lincoln Near**

Never has Lincoln come nearer living before this generation than in Mr. Massey's acting. It is difficult to appraise the greatness of the service Mr. Massey is rendering to America. He is fulfilling a sublime mission at a moment when it is greatly needed. One sees in his portrayal vital creative democracy at its best.

There are points in the play, as written by Robert E. Sherwood, which might arouse controversy. Chief of them is the author's thesis that Lincoln was hesitant, unambitious, uncertain in his convictions. However, this pictured defect leaves Lincoln extremely human, and that is much better than presenting him as a sort of idol. The author, in spite of some overemphasis, brings us nearer to the real Lincoln than most of us are to our neighbors. The acquaintance is a revelation and inspiration.

Of the actors and actresses in the picture, only Miss Howard was at the Southern premiere, but she represented the cast exceedingly well. Miss Howard spent three days at Lincoln Memorial University, coming in contact with a great many people of every sort and was kept constantly in a glaring spotlight.

**Miss Howard's Job**

Miss Howard was supposed to smile incessantly two days and two nights, to be sweet to everybody, shake hands, be "chummy" with infants, boys, girls, professors, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Governors, to throw snowballs, eat, wear many dresses and hats, make speeches, and have her picture taken a thousand times.

She did it all superbly. She was the personification of charm. She made everybody hope that the tradition is true and that Lincoln really loved a girl like that. Miss Howard was a fairy-tale princess, stepping out of a book into the snow before you.

Governor Cooper of Tennessee won approbation as a remarkable speech maker. He knows how to say very little and that exactly to the point. As a story teller he might rival Lincoln himself; his brevity is astonishing, his wit and charm delightful.

**Foreign Travel Simplified**

The place for the Premiere was admirably chosen. Lincoln Memorial University lies at a point where three States meet. Eight times in 24 hours this correspondent passed through Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, to attend the festivities. The University lies on a cluster of hills in Tennessee, and the guests were quartered in Middleboro, seven miles away in Kentucky. In going from the University to the hotel the visitors had to traverse Virginia. This area is served by the "Three States Bus Line."

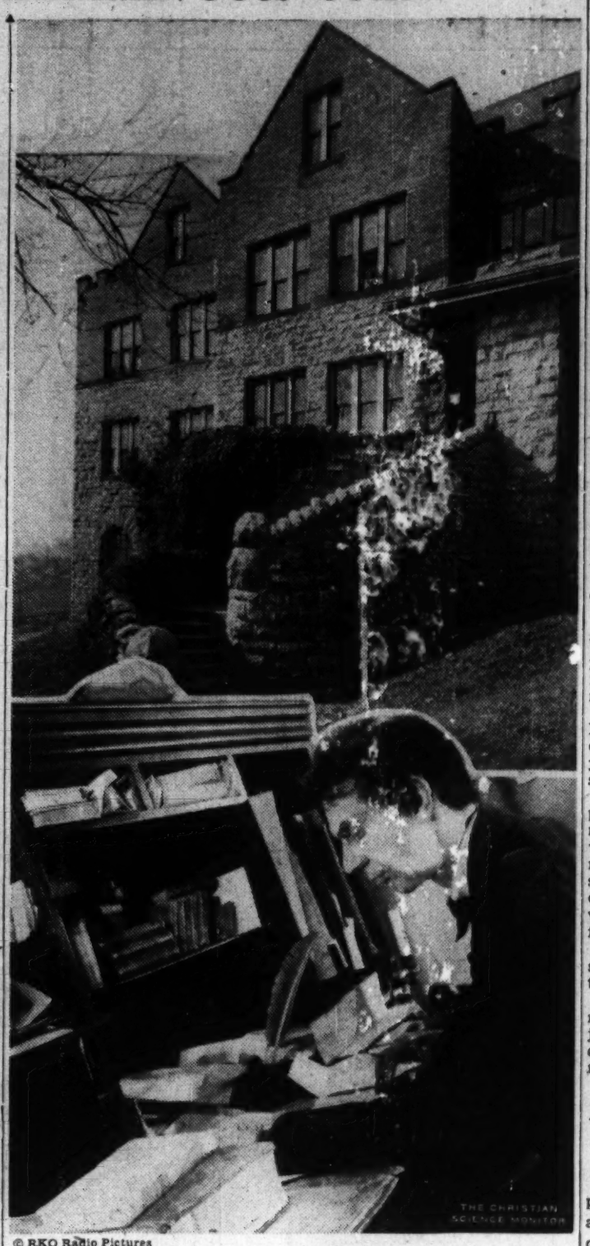
Imagine what this area might be like if the Union had not been preserved! What a desolation these mountains would be if you had to travel in three or two separate countries in going from your hotel to an evening entertainment. Lincoln, more than any other one person, prevented that catastrophic development. Every hilltop in this area shouts of the greatness of Lincoln. As you go over the "Cumberland Pass" within four minutes you see signs saying, "Welcome to Kentucky" "Welcome to Virginia," "Welcome to Tennessee." That is a hymn of praise to Lincoln; we are all welcome, everywhere in this America, because of his wisdom and his strength.

In addition to this, Lincoln was born in this same general area. Many of the people here look a good deal like Lincoln; they live much as he did, too. This is Lincoln's country. Can you imagine anything more appropriate than to sit in Lincoln's mountains, among Lincoln's neighbors, and look at Lincoln's picture? You might say: "It was not a Lincoln picture; it was Lincoln."

**North Meets South**

Then the University itself deserves high commendation. It made great efforts to ease the way of this picture into the South, to facilitate Lincoln's meeting with his own southern neighbors. That is a notable service, and it is characteristic of the permanent mission of this school.

We Americans greatly need Lincoln's wisdom and purity of heart just now. We need not only his love, but his courage. This picture reveals that to us. Who could fail to wish it "God speed," as it takes its way to the South?



© RKO Radio Pictures

**A Mountain College Celebrates**

**Above: Grant-Lee Hall for Men at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., which is observing its fiftieth anniversary. Below: Raymond Massey portrays Lincoln as a student in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."**

# New York Public Library Employees Are 'Payroll's Forgotten Children'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Public library employees are the forgotten children of the payrolls of the State and municipalities, in the opinion of Harry F. Koch, President of the United Staff Association of Public Libraries. They are not protected by any mandatory increment law and have not had any general salary adjustments for more than 10 years, Mr. Koch told a meeting of the Association's council here yesterday.

"This is in direct contrast to employees of the Board of Education and other employees paid by the City, who receive automatic increments each year," he said. "The increase requested in the personal service budgets of the Brooklyn, New York, and Queens Public Libraries would amount to $2.30 a week per employee."

Mr. Koch quoted from the report of the Citizens' Committee on the Status of Libraries presented to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and other city officials a year ago that New York City librarians were paid on a sub-professional basis and that their economic level was far below that of teachers and other comparable groups. Seventy-seven and seven-tenths per cent of New York City public librarians receive less than $2,000 a year, the report stressed.

Mr. Koch declared that when it was recalled that librarians must have a college degree plus at least one year of library school, it was apparent they were the lowest salaried group of employees paid by the City.

"From the point of view of service rendered, library employees have an exceedingly strong claim to more adequate salary schedules," he continued. "The Public Library is the one adult education institution that operates on a year-around basis. An intelligent, well-informed citizenry is one of the essential elements in the democratic way of life. Providing the child with good books and encouraging him in the habit of reading; helping the student with his work and the youth to orient himself to the problems that confront him; and providing books for the education of adults are all in the day's work for the librarian. We library employees can testify that we are doing our part to make democracy work."

## Ducks Take to Ocean

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 1 (AP)—Thousands of wild ducks, driven by ice from inland rivers and streams where they normally feed, have sought refuge in the Atlantic Ocean several hundred yards off shore. Local residents said the birds were so numerous they resembled a sand bar.

# Relief Clients Found Mostly Willing to Work

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 1 (AP)—Administrators of Pennsylvania's "work-for-relief" system summed up six months experience today with the conclusion most persons on relief are willing to work for what they get.

Reviewing accomplishments of the program since it was pushed through the 1939 State Legislature over the vigorous protests of organized labor, Dr. Raymond T. Bowman, Deputy Secretary of Public Assistance, declared: "People on relief are willing to work for assistance if we can give them work to do."

Thus far, he reported, relief labor has "worked out" $2,129,982 in grants. The peak was reached last week when 17,550 persons worked on 1,293 projects.

Pickets paraded in front of the Capitol while lawmakers bitterly debated the proposal to require able-bodied recipients of the dole to work out their weekly relief checks on public projects.

"Forced labor," opponents cried.

Anyone getting the dole should be willing to work for it, proponents argued; besides, they said, it would stir up the incentive to find jobs in private industry.

Republicans, in control of the Legislature once more after Democrats had been in power for two years, shoved through the necessary legislation.

It provided that where municipalities or public institutions furnished projects—not competing with WPA or private industry—relief recipients, able to work, should labor only long enough to earn their weekly grants at prevailing wage rates. Those who refused were stricken from the rolls.

Dr. Bowman said very few persons fail to report to projects when they are assigned.

"Some men who are on the State relief-work program and later get jobs with the WPA still want to come back on their own time and finish the job," he said.

## Air Line Prefers Press Advertising

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Fully 75 per cent of the Delta Air Lines' advertising funds have been allocated to newspapers "for publicizing our service," Laigh G. Parker, Delta Vice-President in charge of traffic, told the Atlanta Advertising Club Jan. 31.

"Through no other medium do we believe we can effectively place our service before the actual traveling public."

Mr. Parker, who also is First Vice-President of the Air Traffic Conference of America, said his company had found also that "a haphazard advertising schedule" frequently proves to be a poor investment, and that consistency and regularity of insertions are "the secret" of any protracted davertising campaign.

Smaller advertisements, run at regular intervals, have produced better results for Delta than larger ads run infrequently, Mr. Parker said, but added that had the advertising budget been able to bear the cost of larger ads, "scheduled with the same frequency and regularity of the smaller ones, we have no doubt but that the results obtained would have been substantially enhanced."

## Animal Society Backs Photo Contest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—Candid camera sharpshooters will open a bullet-less season on animals in this area during the next two months, in a picture contest sponsored by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Society is seeking pictures which tell a story of wild animals or birds in native surroundings, or of pets. There may be human associates, but the animal must be the main theme. Unnatural poses, zoo pictures and professional animal performers have been ruled out.

The contest is open to amateur photographers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and closes April 2.

In addition to a first prize of $10, there will be a second prize of $5 and 10 prizes of $2 each. Entries will be eligible for submission by the Society in the name of the maker to the national photographic competition of the American Humane Association, closing June 15.

## *Names of Two Officials Stump Original Spellers*

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP) — Thad Eure, Secretary of State, receives mail with his name spelled 15 ways.

Running him a close second, though, is W. Curtis Ezell, State public welfare official. Sometimes his is spelled correctly, but often it is written Eazel, Uzell, Easle, Ezel, Ezelle, and Ezzell.

That's all right, too, said Mr. Ezell. But a printer took it too far the other day. New letterheads bore the name, W. Curtiz Ezell.

## Thumbs Ride on Blimp

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—A Norfolk, Va., navy man who was marooned aboard an ice-locked ship in lower Chesapeake Bay thumbed a ride aboard a blimp.

Charles Vellinus, described as attached to the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, was a passenger aboard the motorship Lillian Ann. The blimp, chartered by newspaper photographers, landed on the ice near the ship and Mr. Vellinus climbed aboard. He was brought to the Washington base of the blimp and then departed—by land—for Norfolk.

# Shake-Up in Foreign Trade Policy Urged by Vandenberg

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, proposed today that Congress abolish the Tariff Commission and create a board of six members empowered to co-ordinate the foreign commercial and financial activities of Government agencies.

Regarded in some quarters as a Republican substitute for the Administration's reciprocal trade program, Senator Vandenberg's bill would authorize this foreign trade board to control imports to protect the domestic economy as well as to encourage exports through barter agreements and other methods.

Characterizing the proposal as "a realistic approach to the realistic problem of increasing foreign trade," Senator Vandenberg said the proposed new agency would be able to meet the difficulties presented by "blocked" exchange in effect in some countries as well as other trade discriminations.

"In effect," he said, "this board would be prepared to meet fire with fire when it was presented with a realistic problem in foreign trade."

**Bilateral Treaties**

Although the bill made no mention of trade agreements as such, Senator Vandenberg pointed out that bilateral treaties, subject to Senate ratification, could be made. He emphasized, however, that the system proposed under the measure would in no sense provide for a return of congressional "log-rolling" in the consideration of tariff bills.

"Speaking generally, Senator Vandenberg said, "the bill seeks to create full protection for American agriculture, industry and labor in our relations with other countries through the establishment of a responsible and efficient agency to deal with foreign commercial and financial activities as distinguished from the diplomatic and political activities traditionally conducted by the State Department."

He said the board would unify efforts now scattered, in one form or another, through 50 different bureaus and departments of Federal Government.

**Suggests Answer**

"This method . . . suggests an answer to those who insist that there is no middle ground between 'Congressional log-rolling' and the 'Hull trade agreements program' in a practical and effective answer to the related problems," he added.

In taking over the functions of the Tariff Commission, the new board would have the power to raise and lower tariffs, subject to criteria laid down by Congress.

Senator Vandenberg said the board would bring into government possession for the first time accurate information on transactions in foreign exchange, the export or import of securities, and the export or import of gold and silver coin, bullion and currency.

Such an agency, he asserted, "will be doubly necessary to post-war periods of readjustment. All of the principal nations of the world have already abandoned most of the methods previously employed in world trade. New and radically different methods already are in vogue."

## Praise Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—A representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks told the Ways and Means Committee today that the trade agreements program was "having a beneficial effect upon increased employment" in all industries, including the railroad industry.

"No program can with better reason claim to spread its benefits to every section of the country and to every class of workers than this," said Julius G. Luhrsen, reading a statement prepared by George M. Harrison, President of the Railway Clerks.

With 70 per cent of railroad employment dependent upon freight movements, the statement said, "it is beyond doubt that increased traffic will go far to aid increased employment. Trade agreements help to increase traffic both by direct stimulation of exports and imports and by the resulting improvement in domestic traffic."

The statement added that "the contribution of trade agreements to the revival of domestic markets, though difficult to measure, is probably the most important benefit which railway workers have derived from trade agreements."

## California Paper Loses Appeal Of 'Free Press' Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 (AP)—A contempt of court conviction of the Los Angeles Times, centering around the right of a newspaper to publish editorials about court cases prior to their final settlement, was affirmed by the State Supreme Court yesterday.

The court, however, split over the issue with two justices handing down sharply dissenting opinions.

In Los Angeles, the Times said editorially it could not accept the decision and would "defend to the last ditch" what it regarded as "the American right of free speech and free publication."

"Not until and unless the Supreme Court of the United States holds that right not to include fair comment upon public causes will it recede from that stand," the Times said.

The contempt decision grew out of the publication of editorials in 1937 and 1938 dealing with two labor cases and the conviction of a Los Angeles woman politician on bribe solicitation charges. It reached the California Supreme Court on an appeal by the Times following a contempt conviction before Superior Judge Emmet H. Wilson of Los Angeles.

There was a unanimous decision, however, reversing another contempt conviction of the Times resulting from editorials criticizing the Los Angeles Bar Association for bringing the contempt charges.

Justice Jesse W. Curtis, writing the majority opinion, said the crux of the contempt matter was whether the Times' editorials in the labor and bribery cases had a "reasonable tendency to interfere with the orderly administration of justice."

## Benjamin Resigns Post In Workers Alliance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Workers Alliance announced Jan. 30 the resignation of Herbert Benjamin as General Secretary-Treasurer, effective Feb. 15. Mr. Benjamin said he wanted to "pursue plans to serve the labor movement in another field."

Mr. Benjamin, who has been associated with the Workers Alliance for 10 years, told a House Committee, which investigated the WPA, last April 17 that he was a member of the Communist Party and had been for about 18 years.

His post will be filled by Frank Ingram of Lansing, Mich., State Secretary of the Workers Alliance.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# The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON



## Panama: U. S. Abandons the 'Big Stick'

*An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is* VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

**Your Chairman speaks:**

"One of the busiest spots in the world these days, outside the war zones, is Panama. Military rule settled over this distant segment of the United States coastline within a week after war began in Europe.

"The Army Commander stepped ahead of the civilian Governor when President Roosevelt proclaimed a state of "limited emergency" early in September. Troops have been moving southward at such a rate that Panama doesn't know where to house them. The Canal Zone is only five miles wide on either side of the Canal, and by the time space has been allowed for air fields, defense works, machine shops, warehouses, and operating departments of the Canal, there is little suitable room left for homes, or even barracks. Meanwhile the requirements for defending and enlarging the Canal expand with every turn in the course of world events."

**Question:** "Are there any prospects for extending the Canal Zone?"

**Answer:** "Washington wisely makes no move in that direction. The Republic of Panama is one of the smaller nations of Latin America, and naturally wants to keep all the room now available for growth of its own people. You see the land close to the Canal is the most valuable, for in the tropical Isthmus much land lies deep under jungle or swamp, and can be reclaimed only at great cost."

**Question:** "Mr. Hurd, do you think there is any chance that the United States will engage in another display of power politics as was practiced by "Teddy Roosevelt" when the Canal Zone was first acquired?"

**Answer:** "I doubt it very much. We can assume the United States prefers to cultivate friendly co-operation of the Panamanian Government. Military officers in the Zone will tell you that the voluntary good will of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and other countries near the Canal, is invaluable. At this moment, of course, and probably for a long time to come, the United States has the power to tell those countries to toe the line . . . or else. However, resort to force or threats of force would reduce the United States to the same level of imperialism Americans now criticize in Russia, Japan, Germany, and Italy, as well as a few other countries on a smaller scale. Uncle Sam has to practise what he preaches in order to be respected."

**Question:** "Is the Republic of Panama responding to friendly diplomacy in a way to help assure defense of the Canal?"

**Answer:** "Relations between the two countries entered a new period of cordiality when the United States Senate last year ratified a new treaty with Panama. Up to that time, a danger existed that Panama might be drawn away by some shrewd non-American diplomacy, capitalizing on coolness between Panama and Washington over the Canal tolls dispute. Panama had insisted on payment in gold, and for several years would not accept payment on the reduced dollar value.

"The main questions have been satisfactorily adjusted, including payment of $430,000 a year to Panama as rental for the Canal Zone. This is about equal to the original $250,000 in gold."

**Question:** "By negotiation—that is, treating Panama as an equal—I would think the United States could gain other concessions which would be of immeasurable value for defense purposes."

**Answer:** "It has worked out that way. Largely because Washington was willing to fix up the toll dispute, Panama has granted to the United States a 999-year lease on an airport site at Rio Hata, 70 miles southwest of the Canal. This airport allows for development of the all-important arm of air defense. The 999-year lease is a device that neatly gets around the question of land transfer."

**Question:** "Is it true that Panama is preparing to refund its debt?"

**Answer:** "Yes. Another evidence that many problems straighten out when nations are willing to give as well as take. Panama offers to refund all of its $18,000,000 in outstanding dollar bonds, now in default. Original investors will have the option of accepting a lower interest rate. Settlement of defaulted dollar debts is important almost everywhere in Latin America. A shining exception is Argentina, whose credit is high due to sound financing. Another exception is Venezuela, which for years has enjoyed the position of owing no foreign debt, and not seeking to borrow! Lately there has been talk of new Venezuelan loans. Sound financing is an essential element of sound Inter-American relations."

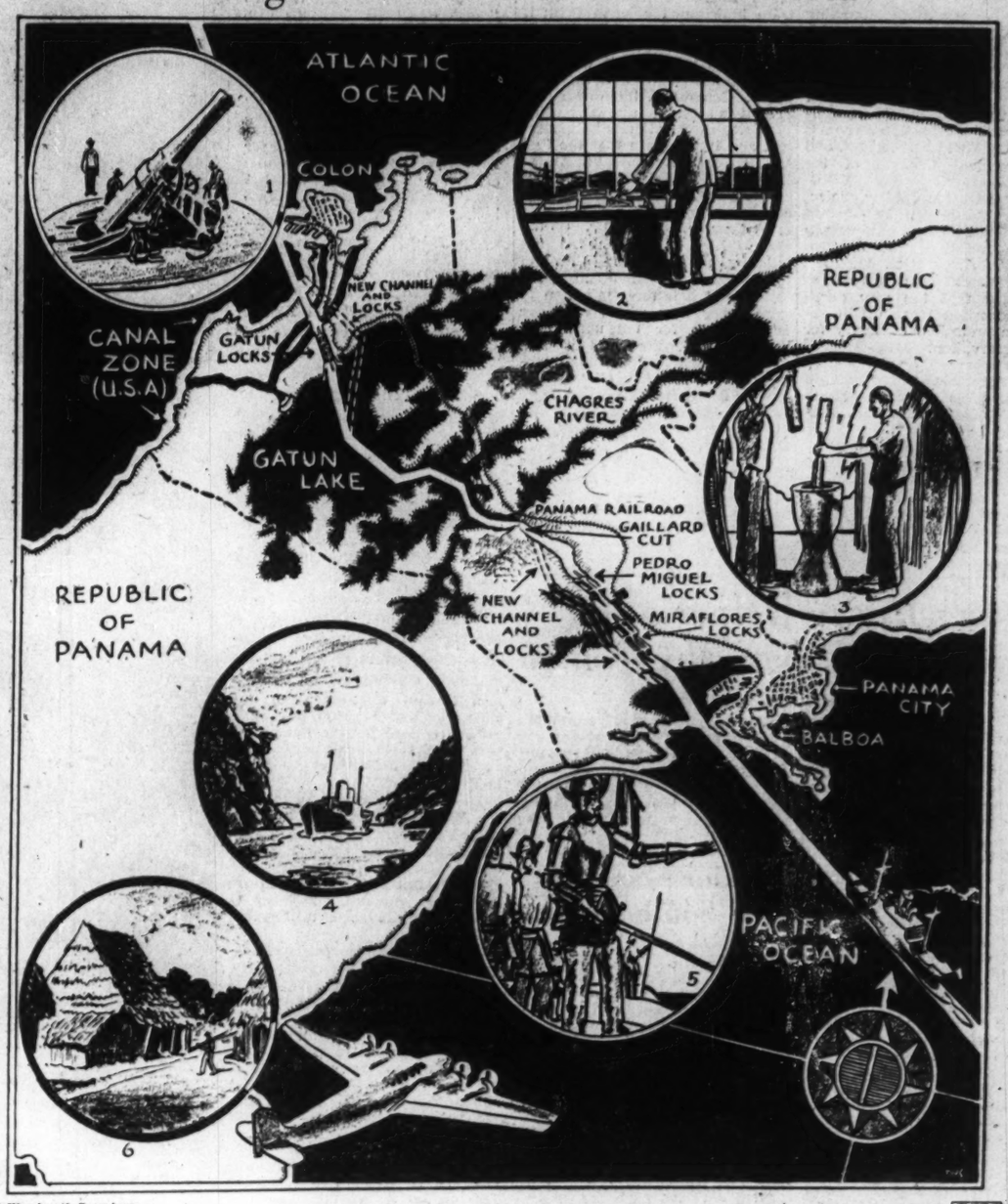
**Question:** "Doesn't defense of the Canal depend on Venezuela and all of the Caribbean countries?"

**Answer:** "Probably 'depend' is a bit strong, but America's task will be easier with the Caribbean entirely friendly. At present, all of the countries—Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, the five Central American nations, and Mexico—are reasonably cordial. There are a number of friction points, but none that cannot be eased by far-sighted diplomacy.

"The newest of all defense measures, next to the growing 'Gibraltar of the Caribbean' in Puerto Rico, is the proposal to build a third set of locks. Congress approved the project last session. Appropriations for the $277,000,000 job are expected at this session. When digging begins in earnest, Panama again will boom somewhat as in the roaring days of 1904-14. John Leonard, our guest speaker from Panama, tells us on Fireside page 391 about the present boomlet."



## *Strategic Short Cut of the New World*




F. Wenderoth Saunders

**The "Cut" That Altered Commerce Routes and Defense Plans**

(1) The Canal is defended by big guns. (2) The controls of the Canal are operated from a model in the control house. (3) Panamanians grinding corn in the primitive Indian way. (4) The Gaillard Cut, where the Continental Divide was cut through with titanic labor. (5) Balboa was the first to find the route. (6) Country village in Panama.



## Defense Boom Recalls Building Days

**By John Leonard**

The economic life on the Isthmus of Panama already has begun to feel the important effect of the vast programs of development and enlargement undertaken on the Panama Canal Zone by the United States Government.

An increase of $425,000—close to half a million dollars—has taken place in the combined pay rolls of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company since January of last year, according to the latest figures available.

There is more to come. Official estimates are that if the expected increase in the personnel of the canal and railroad is realized, the combined monthly pay rolls will be increased by another half a million dollars. Approximately double the number of employees taken on during 1939 will be hired by the canal and railroad during 1940.

Figures on the number of persons employed by the canal and railroad show that on Jan. 1, 1940, there were 6,231 more employees of these two government agencies than there were in January of a year ago. The latest available personnel figures set the number of total employees at 20,312 as of Jan. 1, 1940, compared to the 14,041 employees of January, 1939. Of this latest total, approximately 16,000 are alien employees (Panamanian citizens, British West Indians, East Indians) while the remaining employees are American citizens.

In January of 1939 the combined monthly pay rolls of the canal and railroad was $1,380,000. This month the figure was set at $1,800,000. The increase was divided among the 6,000 new employees, of which 1,000 were white American employees and 5,000 were alien employees.

**Increase in Army, Navy**

During the past six months, meanwhile, the United States Army and Navy monthly pay rolls on the Isthmus have shown an even larger increase. As of July 1, 1939, the military pay roll on the Isthmus was $1,250,000 a month. On January 1 of this year that figure had increased to approximately $2,000,000, a rise of three quarters of a million dollars among an estimated total of 20,000 men. Six months ago the military establishment on the Panama Canal Zone comprised about 16,000 officers and men.

Combining the pay rolls of the Army and Navy, the canal and the railroad, a rough total of $4,000,000 is handed out in paychecks and cash each month on the Isthmus.

More than a million dollars a month is turned back to the Panama Railroad Company's commissaries—Canal Zone combination department store and markets in which only employees of the United States Government may purchase. Close to another million dollars a month is taken in by the Army's post exchange stores and by the service stores operated by the Navy at its Isthmian bases and stations. Of the remaining two million, close to $350,000 is spent for food and recreation at the Canal Zone clubhouse theaters, operated by the Panama Canal and limited to employees of the United States Government.

**Business Boomlet**

Merchants in the Republic of Panama report decided increases in certain branches of business but heavy losses in others. Gasoline, oil, and automobile part sales have fallen off badly in the Republic because when Panamanians and alien residents of the Republic are employed by the canal they become eligible to purchase duty-free items on the Canal Zone. Bi-lingual newspapers published in the Republic have shown only slight gains. Entertainment clubs and similar establishments, however, are experiencing a definite increase in business, as have clothing and novelty shops, jewelers and magazine stores.

During 1939 more than 5,000 Panamanian citizens became employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, making themselves eligible to purchase duty-free groceries in the commissaries and tax-free gas and oil from Canal Zone stations. The employment of the 5,000 Panamanians increased the canal and railroad pay rolls by at least $250,000. The majority of these employees reside in the Panamanian cities of Colon and Panama City, on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus, respectively.

**Still Larger Pay Rolls**

The increase of 1,000 American employees was made up chiefly of graduate engineers, engineering designers, draftsmen, construction foremen, electricians, plumbers, blacksmiths, machinists, sheet metal workers, and other skilled workmen.

As an indication of the rapid rate at which employees are being hired by the canal and railroad, it was stated that there was an increase of more than 1,000 employees each month since September, 1939. In October 1,055 persons were hired, in December 1,499 persons were placed on the pay roll, and in January 1,032 others were employed.

Before June 30 of this year another 1,000 employees will be hired, the majority of whom will be skilled workers or technical men whose services will be engaged in the United States. During the same period of time another 6,000 alien employees will be engaged locally.

Meanwhile, the Army and Navy have announced plans to swell their personnel and by the end of this year, it was learned from reliable sources, the combined pay rolls of the Army, the Navy, the canal and the railroad will be close to $6,000,000 a month.

Increases in personnel and pay roll for the canal and railroad, however, have been undertaken only for the eight years during which the projected third set of locks will be constructed on the Isthmus and ground work for which virtually is completed. The Army and Navy increases, however, are to be permanent.



## Third Set of Locks

Defense looms large in provisions being made for a third set of locks at Panama. The existing twin locks are expected to be ample for ordinary traffic until 1961. By building now, the United States anticipates needs of a century ahead. Meanwhile, the Navy will be able to move through faster, and larger ships of all kinds can be accommodated.

Although the new locks will be single, not double, the amount of excavation and concerte required exceeds the original construction figures. This is due to the size of the new locks. Each chamber will be 135 feet wide, 45 feet deep, and 1,200 feet long. The present chambers are 110 feet wide, 40 feet deep, and 1,000 feet long.

**Cost of Locks**

Cost of the new construction—$277,000,000—compares with a total net cost of $380,000,000 for the Canal. Most of the existing channel serves for the additional passage. The locks themselves are to be some distance from the old ones, but connecting channels will tap onto the main route.

Starting from the Atlantic side, ships will swing left of the present Canal into a stair-step of three water levels, leading up to Gatun Lake at a point about a half mile east of the present Gatun Locks.

From there through the lake and Gaillard (Culebra) Cut, ships will follow the regular channel. No attempt will be made to break again the slithery backbone of Culebra. Instead, the new by-pass starts beyond the Cut where repeated slides hampered the Canal until a few years ago.

One chamber will lower vessels to Miraflores Lake, at a point about one quarter mile to the right of Pedro Miguel Locks. Again on the right hand side, two new steps bring ships down to the Pacific, a quarter mile from the present Miraflores Locks.

**Size of Locks**

Overall length of the three new locks is:

Gatun, 7,500 feet, or nearly a mile and a half of concrete and elaborate machinery;
Pedro Miguel, 4,900 feet;
Miraflores, 6,200 feet.

The total is thus a little over three and a half miles. The Canal is 50 miles long, much of it through the present artificial lake formed by damming the Chagres River.

The largest ship ever to transit the Canal is the S. S. Bremen, 52,986 gross tons.

The Empress of Britain paid the highest commercial toll—$18,985.

Britain's warship H. M. S. Hood, 44,800 tons displacement, is the largest naval vessel to transit, at a cost of $22,400 for the one-day run.

## *Toy Canal*

In 26 years of operation, the Panama Canal has a remarkable safety record. One reason is the highly efficient control tower overlooking the canal, where the locks are laid out in miniature as on a table that must be a hundred or more feet long.

Every movement of the locks is recorded on this table. Downstairs a complicated maze of levers makes it impossible for an operator to throw the wrong switch. If opening a certain gate would spill the water out prematurely and endanger a ship, that gate simply cannot be opened. The corresponding toy-lever will not move.

The men who silently glide along the table, intent on every part of their complicated toy, can look out the window and see the actual locks obeying these handles that are no longer than the handle of a kitchen paring knife.

In deep tunnels running lengthwise of the Canal far below the control tower, you can see a 25-horsepower motor swinging those vast gates by means of an arm attached to a geared wheel that turns parallel to the water level.

In other tunnels, water rushes from one lock to the other. No water is lifted. It all comes down by gravity flow from Gatun Lake. Rainfall has to make up the difference. The Canal's most vulnerable points are a few dams and spillways that retain the water of Gatun Lake. Lowered by even a few feet, the lake would be handicapped, and a sufficient fall of water would stop Canal traffic until the lake could be refilled.

## *Isthmus Milestones*

**1501**—Isthmus of Panama discovered for Spain by Rodrigo de Bastidas.
**1513**—Balboa discovers Pacific.
**1520**—Spanish build road across Isthmus.
**1850-1855**—Panama Railroad built. Active in rush to California gold fields when completed as first transcontinental railway.
**1876**—Colombia, then owner of Isthmus, grants canal rights to Anthony de Gogorza, an American citizen, and to Gen. Etienne Türr of France.
**1879**—Count Ferdinand De Lesseps begins work on sea-level French Canal.
**1903**—Republic of Panama secedes from Colombia with at least sympathetic American support. Treaty grants canal rights to America under President Theodore Roosevelt.
**1914**—Aug. 15, Canal opened to commercial traffic.

## *Traveling Through The Panama Canal*

Pull your deck chairs to the rail of S. S. Fireside, for we are off on a trip through the Panama Canal.

From Cristobal Harbor on the Atlantic side, we steam toward a broad straight channel flanked on both sides by tropical foliage.

Soon a narrower waterway crosses at a tangent. This is the abandoned French section.

A slight bend, and there ahead rises the most impressive of all the locks, rising in three steps to Gatun Lake. The double row of stair-steps, with tracks on both sides of each row for the donkey engines, looms 85 feet high in all. Yet from a distance they look deceivingly toy-like.

**Gatun Lake**

We slip into the first lock and then illusions about size vanish. Behind us, two gates close like skyscrapers on the move.

Suddenly we became aware of being lifted. The great ship rises, and fast. Looking down the sides we see water boiling in. So efficient is the filling system that only a few minutes are required to lift a vessel 28 feet that may weigh 50,000 tons or more.

Donkey engines now pull the ship into the next lock, and then another. Finally Gatun Lake appears.

Islands covered with dense tropical foliage make this part of the trip memorable. Lunch time comes on the lake, and in early afternoon the famous Culebra Cut is foreshadowed by a narrowing channel with many bends.

Culebra Cut, now called Gaillard after the engineer who pressed ahead under all difficulties, presents the spectacle of mountains sliced away. There high on the right, a fringe of green clings to the summit of a red cliff at considerable distance from the Canal. Yet cutting and slides account for that distant cross-section of earth.

**On to the Pacific**

In the foreground, a vast tract of gravel curves upward from the water. Great dredges spout steam. A large pipe leads away from the Canal with water carrying sediment.

On the left, a rocky hill closes in as the narrowest and highest point is reached. Opposite the hill is a cliff, also quite solid, forming a sort of gateway beyond the slide area.

Shadows are lengthening as we enter Miraflores Lake, much smaller than Gatun Lake. One step down at Pedro Miguel, and two at Miraflores, restores us to sea level and the open Pacific.

And so to Panama City, Balboa, and Ancon, the three interlaced communities on the Pacific side. **Roland Sharp**

# Supreme Court Marks 150th Anniversary and Dedicates Itself to Future Tasks

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Mr. Justice Douglas | Mr. Justice Reed | Mr. Justice Roberts | Mr. Justice McReynolds | Mr. Justice Stone | Mr. Justice Black | Mr. Justice Frankfurter | Mr. Justice-Designate Murphy

## Jackson Traces Evolution of Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Participating in the celebration of the Supreme Court's 150th anniversary, Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, addressed the Chief Justice and Associate Justices as follows:

The bar of the Supreme Court, including those who here represent the Executive branch of the Government, desires to observe with you the 150th anniversary of this Court's service. We do so in a spirit of rededication to the great principles of freedom and order which come to life in your judgments.

The Court as we know it could hardly have been foreseen from its beginnings. When it first convened, no one seemed in immediate need of its appellate process, and it adjourned—to await the perpetration of errors by lower courts.

Errors were, of course, soon forthcoming. The Justices who sat upon the bench, although not themselves aged, were older than the Court itself. The duration of an argument was then measured in days instead of hours.

All questions were open ones, and neither the statesmanship of the Justices nor the imagination of the advocate was confined by the ruling case.

Some philosophers have so feared the weight of tradition as to assert that happy are a people who have no history. We, however, may at least believe that there was some happiness in belonging to a bar that had little occasion to distinguish precedents or in sitting upon a Court that could not be invited to overrule itself.

**Original Work**

Few tribunals have had greater opportunity for original and constructive work, and none ever seized opportunity with more daring and wisdom.

From the very beginning the duties of the Court required it, by interpretation of the Constitution, to settle doubts which the framers themselves had been unable to resolve.

Luther Martin in his great plea in McCulloch vs. Maryland was not only an advocate but a witness of what had been and a prophet of things to come.

He said: "The whole of this subject of taxation is full of difficulties, which the convention found it impossible to solve, in a manner entirely satisfactory."

Thus, controversies so delicate that the framers would have risked their unity if an answer had been forced were bequeathed to this Court.

**Ruled From Experience**

During its early days it had the aid of counsel who expounded the Constitution from intimate and personal experience in its making. They knew that to get acceptance of its fundamental design for Government many controversial details were left to be filled in from time to time by the wisdom of those who were to follow. This knowledge made them bold.

The passing of John Marshall marked the passing of that phase of the Court's experience. Thereafter the Constitution became less a living and contemporary thing—more and more a tradition.

**Precedents Resorted To**

The work of the Court became less an exposition of its text and setting and purposes and became more largely a study of what later men had said about it.

The Constitution was less resorted to for deciding cases, and cases were more resorted to for deciding about the Constitution. This was the inevitable consequence of accumulating a body of judicial experience and opinion which the legal profession would regard as precedents.

It would, I am persuaded, be a mistake to regard the work of the Court of our own time as either less important or less constructive than that of its earlier days.

It is perhaps more difficult to revise an old doctrine to fit changed conditions than to write a new doctrine on a clean slate. But, as the underlying structure of society shifts, its law must be reviewed and rewritten in terms of current conditions if it is not to be a dead science.

**Framers of Today**

In this sense, this age is one of founding fathers to those who follow. Of course, they will reexamine the work of this day, and some will be rejected.

Time will no doubt disclose that sometimes when our generation thinks it is correcting a mistake of the past, it is really only substituting one of its own. But the greater number of your judgments become a part of the basic philosophy on which a future society will adjust its conflicts.

We who strive at your bar venture to think ourselves also in some measure consecrated to the task of administering justice. Recent opinions have reminded us that the initiative in reconsidering legal doctrine should come from an adequate challenge by counsel.

Lawyers are close to the concrete consequences upon daily life of the pronouncements of this Court. It is for us to bring the cases and to present for your corrective action any wrongs and injustices that result from operation of the law.

However well the Court and its bar may discharge their tasks, the destiny of this Court is inseparably linked to the fate of our democratic system of representative Government. Judicial functions, as we have evolved them, can be discharged only in that kind of society which is willing to submit its conflicts to adjudication and to subordinate power to reason.

The future of the Court may depend more upon the competence of the Executive and Legislative branches of Government to solve their problems adequately and in time than upon the merit which is its own.

There seems no likelihood that the tensions and conflicts of our society are to decrease. Time increases the disparity between underlying economic and social condiitons, in response to which our federation was fashioned, and those in which it must function. Adjustment grows more urgent, more extensive, and more delicate.

I see no reason to doubt that the problems of the next half century will test the wisdom and courage of this Court as severely as any half century of its existence.

In a system which makes legal questions of many matters that other nations treat as policy questions, the bench and the bar share an inescapable responsibility for fostering social and cultural attitudes which sustain a free and just government. Our jurisprudence is distinctive in that every great movement in American history has produced a leading case in this Court.

**Arbiter of Democracy**

Ultimately, in some form of litigation, each underlying opposition and unrest in our society finds its way to this judgment seat. Here, conflicts were reconciled or, sometimes, unhappily, intensified. In this forum will be heard the unending contentions between liberty and authority, between progress and stability, between property rights and personal rights, and between these forces defined by James Bryce as centrifugal, and whose struggle he declared made up most of history.

The judgments and opinions of this Court deeply penetrate the intellectual life of the Nation. This Court is more than an arbiter of cases and controversies. It is the custodian of a culture and is the protector of a philosophy of equal rights, of civil liberty, of tolerance, and of trusteeship of political and economic power, general acceptance of which gives us a basic national unity. Without it our representative system would be impossible.

**Able to Bicker**

Lord Balfour made an observation about British Government, equally applicable to American, and expressed a hope that we may well share when he wrote:

"Our alternating cabinets, though belonging to different parties, have never differed about the foundation of society, and it is evident that our whole political machinery presupposes a people so fundamentally at one that they can afford to bicker: and so sure of their own moderation that they are not dangerously disturbed by the never ending din of political conflict. May it always be so."

## Austrian Prince Joins the French

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—A decree published here in the Official Gazette disclosed that Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, onetime Vice-Chancellor of Austria and leader of the Austrian Heimwehr, had been commissioned an infantry lieutenant in the French Army.

The Government accepted the Prince's offer to serve against Germany for the duration of the war.

The Prince asked the French Government Sept. 15 for permission to organize a special Austrian brigade to fight Germany.

The Nazi Government subsequently deprived him of his German citizenship and confiscated his property, which included numerous castles and other estates in Austria.

Prince von Starhemberg, scion of an old Austrian family, supported the Heimwehr largely from his own funds and it became virtually his personal army. Though he fell from power some time before Anschluss, the Prince as Vice-Chancellor had been a powerful advocate of closer Austrian relations with Italy to counteract German influence.

## Court Upheld As People's By Beardsley

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Charles A. Beardsley of Oakland, Calif., President of the American Bar Association, speaking at the commemorating ceremonies of the 150th anniversary of the Supreme Court, said:

I appreciate this opportunity, which has been accorded to me as the representative of the American Bar Association, to participate in this commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the first session of this honorable court.

It is most fitting that this event should be commemorated. Its commemoration may well serve to recall to the minds of the American people the purposes of the founders of our National Government, and the part, in the fulfillment of those purposes, that this Court was intended to take, has taken, and will take in the years to come. And this commemoration may well serve, further, to challenge the American people to dedicate themselves anew to the fulfillment of those purposes.

In the preamble of our Constitution, its framers recited the purposes to attain which the Constitution was to be ordained and established. In this recital, the purpose to "establish justice" is second only to the purpose "to form a more perfect union."

**Ligament of Civilization**

Daniel Webster reminds us that justice is "the ligament that holds civilized beings together," and "the greatest interest of man on earth."

To the end that they might "establish justice," to the end that they might provide "the ligament that holds civilized beings together," to the end that they might strengthen the foundation of civilization on the North American Continent, and to the end that they might serve "the greatest interest of man on earth," the framers of the Constitution provided therein for a Federal judiciary, with this Court as its head, to administer "justice" under and pursuant to law.

In the words of President Washington this Court was intended to be "the keystone of our political fabric." And it was intended to be the protector of our Constitution and of the inalienable rights of a free people.

**Justice for the People**

James Bryce's characterization of our Constitution, as "the most wonderful product ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man" is justified by the fact that, for 150 years, this Court has approached as near as any human institution might well be expected to approach the fulfillment of the purpose of the framers of the Constitution, to "establish justice" for the American people.

We may properly take pride in the extent to which this Court has approached that fulfillment, realizing as we do, as Addison reminds us, that to be just "to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man," and that "to be perfectly just, is an attribute of the divine nature."

Not only is it permissible on this occasion for us to recall that this Court is a human institution, but it is also desirable for the American people to recall, on this occasion, that this human institution will endure, and that justice, under and pursuant to law, will be preserved for the American people, only so long as the American people, by their alertness, fidelity, and sanity, cause them to be preserved and to endure.

For there are forces at work, in the world today, that are inimical to the continued fulfillment by this Court of the purpose for which it was created.

**Justice Unused**

As a result of the working of these forces, in substantial parts of the world, national temples of justice are no longer honored or worthy of honor, and international morality and law are giving ground to international immorality and anarchy. And many hundreds of millions of people are engaged in war, seeking to settle their differences, not according to justice, but by force—by the use of a means that is calculated to bring victory to the strongest, or to the most unscrupulous, of the contending peoples, wholly regardless of justice.

And, even within our own borders, there are forces at work that are inimical to the principles upon which our Government is founded, including the principle of justice under and pursuant to law.

Thus, there is a tendency, among groups of employers and employees, to use physical force as the means of settling differences, instead of being willing to use the administration of justice—the institution devised by man, when he was emerging from barbarism, as a substitute for combats, for fights and for wars—an institution that is calculated to bring victory to the contending party who has the most justice on his side, regardless of the relative physical strength of the contending parties.

**The People Lose**

Also, we have among us many people who are eternally striving to inculcate doctrines that, in other parts of the world, are producing international lawlessness, anarchy and war, doctrines that, in other parts of the world, are destroying temples of justice, and doctrines that, in other parts of the world, are depriving the people of their liberties, and of their lives.

And finally. There is an all-too-widespread inclination to disregard the fundamental principles, upon which our Government, and our civilization, are founded, and an all-too-general disposition to ignore the historic warning that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

**Respected by People**

For 150 years, the American people have honored, respected, and sustained this court, and, through the years this Court has gained for itself the gratitude and affectionate regard of the American people, because the American people have been steadfast in their devotion to the fundamental principles upon which our Government is founded, and because the American people have seen in the record of this Court the evidence of the striving by its members to be just, "to the utmost of" their "abilities."

This Court has gained, and has retained, this honor, this respect, this gratitude, and this affectionate regard, although, in the words of a nineteenth century publicist, this Court has no "palaces or treasures, no arms but truth and wisdom, and no splendor but the justice and publicity of its judgments."

On this occasion, as we commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first session of this Court, we dedicate ourselves anew, to the task of defending our Constitution, to the task of guarding our liberties, and to the task of strengthening, defending and preserving this Court, as "the keystone of our political fabric," as the protector of our Constitution, and as the guarantor of justice for the American people under and pursuant to law, not only for another 150 years, but also for all time.

## Hughes Rededicates Court to Nation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Remarks of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in response to the addresses made by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Charles A. Beardsley, President of the American Bar Association, in recognition today of the 150th anniversary of the first session of the Supreme Court, follow:

Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Beardsley: The Court welcomes the words of appreciation you have spoken in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the day appointed for the first session of this tribunal.

We are highly gratified at the presence of distinguished Senators and Representatives—the members of the Judiciary Committees of the House of Congress and of the special joint committee appointed in relation to this occasion.

We trust that what has been said echoes a sentiment cherished in the hearts of the American people. They have again and again evinced the sound instinct which leads them, regardless of any special knowledge of legal matters, to cherish as their priceless possession the judicial institutions which safeguard the reign of law as opposed to despotic will.

**Justice Is Supreme**

Democracy is a most hopeful way of life, but its promise of liberty and of human betterment will be but idle words save as the ideals of justice, not only between man and man, but between government and citizen, are held supreme.

The states have the power and privilege of administering justice except in the field delegated to the Nation, and in that field there is a distinct and compelling need.

The recognition of this anniversary implies the persistence, through the vicissitudes of 150 years, of the deep and abiding conviction that amid the clashes of political policies, the martial demands of crusaders, the appeals of sincere but conflicting voices, the outbursts of passion and of the prejudices growing out of particular interests, there must be somewhere the quiet, deliberate and effective determination of an arbiter of the fundamental questions which inevitably grow out of our constitutional system and must be determined in controversies as to individual rights.

**Duty to Maintain Balance**

It is the unique function of this court not to dictate policy, not to promote or oppose crusades, but to maintain the balance between states and Nation through the maintenance of the rights and duties of individuals.

But necessary as is this institution, its successful working has depended upon its integrity and the confidence thus inspired.

By the method of selection, the tenure of office, the removal from the bias of political ambition, the people have sought to obtain as impartial a body as is humanely possible and to safeguard their basic interests from impairment by the partiality and the passions of politics.

The ideals of the institution cannot, of course, obscure it human limitations. It does most of its work without special public attention to particular decisions. But ever and anon arise questions which excite an intense interest, are divisive in character, dividing the opinion of lawyers as well as laymen.

**Token of Vitality**

However, serious the division of opinion, these cases must be decided. It should occasion no surprise that these should be acute differences of opinion on difficult questions of constitutional law when in every other field of human achievement, in art, theology, and even on the highest levels of scientific research, there are expert disputants. The more weighty the question, the more serious the debate, the more likely is the opportunity for honest and expert disagreement. This is a token of vitality.

It is fortunate and not regrettable that the avenues of criticism are open to all whether they denounce or praise. This is a vital part of the democratic process.

The essential thing is that the independence, the fearlessness, the impartial thought and conscientious motive of those who decide should both exist and be recognized. And at the end of 150 years, this tribunal still stands as an embodiment of the ideal of the independence of the judicial function in this, the highest and most important sphere of its exercise.

We cannot recognize fittingly this anniversary without recalling the services of the men who have preceded us and whose work has made possible such repute as this institution enjoys.

This tribunal works in a highly concrete fashion. The traditions it holds have been wrought out through the years at the conference table and in the earnest study and discussions of men constantly alive to a supreme obligation.

**Generations of Study**

We do not write on a blank sheet. The Court has its jurisprudence, the helpful repository of the deliberate and expressed convictions of generations of sincere minds addressing themselves to exposition and decision, not with the freedom of casual critics or even of studious commentators, but under the pressure and within the limits of a definite official responsibility.

To one, who over 29 years ago first took his seat upon this bench, this day is full of memories of associations with those no longer with us, who wrought with strength and high purpose according to the light that was given them, in complete absorption in their judicial duty.

**Tribute Where Due**

We pay our tribute to these men of the more recent period as we recognize our indebtedness to their eminent predecessors. We venerate their example. Reflection upon their lives brings emphasis to the thought that even with the tenure of the judicial office, the service of individuals, however important in their day, soon yields to the service of others who must meet new problems and carry on in their own strength.

The generations come and go but the institutions of our Government have survived.

This institution survives as essential to the perpetuation of our constitutional form of Government—a system responsive to the needs of a people who seek to maintain the advantages of local government over local concerns and at the same time the necessary national authority over national concerns, and to make sure that the fundamental guarantees with respect to life, liberty, and property, and of freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion shall be held inviolate.

**It Belongs to People**

The fathers deemed that system of Government well devised to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. Whether that system shall continue does not rest with this Court but with the people who have created that system.

As Chief Justice Marshall said: "The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will, and lives only by their will."

It is our responsibility to see that their will as expressed in their Constitution shall be faithfully executed in the determination of their controversies.

And deeply conscious of that responsibility, in the spirit and with the loyalty of those who have preceded us, we now rededicate ourselves to our task.


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# China Starves on Japan's 'Benevolence'

By Randall Gould
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NANKING—As a laboratory for testing Japan's ability to win the Chinese masses, provide them with better living conditions, and establish popular puppet governments, Nanking today registers negatives.

Dissatisfaction weighs heavily on faces of most Chinese, both within and outside the city walls.

Living costs for bare essentials, such as salt to preserve cabbage are soaring as a result of Japanese monopolies.

By a system of "dry-share" invasion into every promising enterprise, Japanese dominate industry without risking their own capital.

**Police Stay in at Night**

A semblance of public order has been restored under the "Reformed Government," but police wisely remain within doors after dark.

Chinese take refuge inside the city walls from areas where the invaders destroyed existing authority without replacing it. Even so, the former population of 1,000,000 has been rebuilt from its low of 250,000 only to a little over half a million. Civilian Japanese residents number about 7,000, compared with less than 200 formerly.

Non-Japanese foreigners—about 100 are now present—take short shrift in the scramble to "be in on the ground floor."

Culture ebbs low. The invader's attempts to appear benevolent do not impress Chinese who live close to earthy facts, such as salt for cabbages.

The cost of living is frightfully high for poor Chinese, due to the system of monopolies. I obtained Chinese testimony on control of the fundamental foods. Bean oil, an essential of the ordinary Chinese diet, used to be 14 to 15 Chinese cents per catty, 1.1 pound or ½ kilogram. Now it is over $1, a rise from U. S. 1 cent to U. S. 7 cents.

When the autumn season for salting down Chinese cabbage came along, there was a stage of $1 for two catties of salt. This is prohibitive for peasants and caused much food to spoil for lack of preservation.

**Monopolists Handle Rice**

As to rice, it seems to be the Shanghai story all over, with special permits necessary for anyone bringing into Nanking more than he can carry and with favored monopolists acquiring the grain at $7 to $10½ a picul, or 133⅓ pounds, later selling it at $35 to $40, all Chinese currency. Even the International Relief Committee has been refused permission to buy rice in the open market outside the City, the argument being that the Japanese Army is responsible for even distribution of rice throughout the occupied areas!

Evidently the farmers' prices are not yet pressed so low as to provoke any real sabotage, but the trend must be to reduce them to growing what they themselves can use or market locally if present conditions continue. Food crops are still well planted as yet, however, though silk and cotton are reduced and in general all semi-industrial crops are reported as cut.

Tax collectors from the cities under Japanese control have in many cases been "liquidated" by the peasantry. On the whole, the farmers have not yet suffered greatly from direct taxation because there is no very sound control of the position on the part of the "puppet" officials.

**Exploitation, Not Help**

In general, the story out in the country seems one of monopoly buyers forcing sales at their own prices at points where accumulations exist—which is a great discouragement of such accumulations, and thus of growing. Sometimes things are not as they seem. At Pengpu, up the Tientsin railway, a new "co-operative" organization turned out to be an organ for taxing everything in and out of the place. The story appears to be one of exploitation, not of government help, all the way everywhere.

Within the City it appears that the Japanese practice of coming into any thriving enterprise on a "dry-share" basis is ruinous to initiative on the part of the Chinese or anyone else unable to protect himself. The Japanese partner puts in no money, but gets official permits and conducts necessary arguments with the police or Army people. Even a German hotel owner's case was cited; the Germans of course lack extraterritoriality. In his hotel he was, in his own words, reduced to the status of doorkeeper, and it was 18 months before he could even get necessary permits because he was too ready in his offer to take in a useless Japanese interest.

**Industry at Low Point**

Industry is at a low ebb indeed. Weaving has been greatly reduced, with cotton yarn procurable only from Japan. Satin-making was reported "almost knocked out" by one Chinese informant, though a government official said it was improving.

One interesting Chinese complaint reported to me was against the Chinese National Government workers in the free areas just outside the Japanese-controlled zones. Apparently many of these have been sent from Chungking, but it appears not all are of high quality, but are "out for a living, with no risks." Patriotic Chinese want more lively people lest such areas tend to drift helplessly under Japanese control as time goes on. The best workers formerly near Nanking were reported to be now in Yunnan and Kansu Provinces.

On the cultural side, I was told by Chinese and by foreign friends of the Chinese that the Japanese influence has been most depressing—a finding which is natural, as most of the living Chinese literature currently produced has a patriotic motif which would be suppressed in occupied areas.

**Road Work All Military**

There has been some road repair work. But this has been almost exclusively at places where such enterprise will benefit the Japanese military, according to foreign residents whose motorcars suffer plenty of broken springs, crystallized axles and similar signs of hard treatment.

Against these petty gains may be set such items as the unquestionably vastly increased use of opium and other narcotics, with the opium furnishing a large and reputedly indispensable source of revenue to the new regime. Whatever might be said of opium "suppression" under the National Government, and undoubtedly this "suppression" was at some points less suppression than promotion by officials who stood to benefit by the traffic,' Nanking never knew wide-scale and open use and sale of the drugs such as is a scandal there today. Upon this point all neutral observers seem in full agreement.

**"Freedom" Disbelieved**

Neither Chinese nor Western dwellers in Nanking appeared to put any faith in the theory that such governments as have been established by the Japanese up to now have had the slightest freedom. On the other hand, I had a talk with Foreign Minister Hsia Chi-feng of the "reformed government" and he insisted that "the Japanese do not make things difficult for us." Foreigners to whom I quoted this remark were sardonic, suggesting that a non-governing government was not likely to find the controlling power difficult so long as it disclosed no spirit of independence.

Others of the Japanese-sponsored group, talking informally and not for quotation, seem less spirited for a variety of reasons. They are not for the most part people of outstanding talent, nor do they appear to feel that they have either much present power or future hope.

### *Far East Spotlight Focuses on Nanking*

*Renewed activity by Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier being groomed by Japan to head a puppet regime for all China, focuses attention on the capital city of Nanking. To survey conditions in the former Nationalist stronghold, the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor flew to Nanking from Shanghai. His findings are recorded in two articles. The second follows.*


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# *Seal for Ottawa's Parchments*

Canadian Official Photo from Wide World

**Likeness of King George VI on Canada's New Seal**

## *Canada Inaugurates New Seal*

OTTAWA (CP)—Ernest Lapointe, Justice Minister, as Acting Secretary of State, used for the first time the new great seal of Canada, the fourth to be designed since confederation.

First instrument to bear the impression of the new seal was the parchment commission appointing Dr. Henry Laureys of Montreal as High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa. Mr. Lapointe inaugurated the new seal before a number of guests in the office of the Secretary of State, Jan. 25.

Upon the passing of a reigning sovereign, it has been the rule to issue a royal warrant authorizing and empowering the continued use of the great seal which had been formerly in use until another seal should be prepared and authorized.

Upon the passing of King George V, such a royal warrant was issued, and upon the accession to the throne of King George VI, this royal warrant was replaced by a similar one.

In the meantime a new great seal was designed and modeled. By royal warrant, dated Jan. 18, 1940, the King authorized the use of the new seal. It bears the figure of King George VI, robed and crowned and seated upon his throne, with orb and scepter, with arms of Canada and an inscription of his titles.

# Using Democracy Everywhere Declared Its Best Safeguard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The practice of democracy in all group relationships is the greatest contribution society can make to good government, in the opinion of Dr. Carroll R. Daugherty, chief of the research and statistical branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the Federal Department of Labor.

"A 1940 college degree is no ticket of admission to the Garden of Eden," Dr. Daugherty told the graduating class of Hunter College here. "It is rather a pass for participation in the difficult work of fashioning and molding the channels along which the stream of humanity will move into the Land of Tomorrow."

**Industry Important Part**

For maintaining a healthy and favorable attitude towards democracy, Dr. Daugherty stressed the need for industrial, or labor, democracy being an integral part of political democracy.

"To the man who spends most of his time and energy in a factory, democracy is a mere shibboleth if it has no reality during his working hours," he said.

"'No Help Wanted' signs do not add lustre to the picture statesmen paint of liberty. Individual freedom to starve is not so precious a freedom. Many men in time become willing to barter this sort of liberty for security or even for the promise of security. All this helps one to understand why many persons have come to doubt the value of democracy.

"No society which fails to satisfy the needs and desires of its people will long survive. Democracy is no exception, and if it is discarded because it has been tried and found lacking, the fault will lie not so much with democracy as with those who have been entrusted with its safekeeping—with you and me. Let those of us who believe in it search for ways of making it work. If we succeed in finding the answer to that problem, we need no longer worry about the future of individual liberty."

**Democracy in Organizations**

Dr. Daugherty described his thesis of "labor democracy" as being "democracy in worker-employer dealings, democracy within workers' organizations, and democracy in Government relations to worker-employer dealing." More important is the obligation of workers, as producers, to the buying public of which they and their families form a major part, he held.

The National Labor Relations Act, Dr. Daugherty added, "gave reality to the unenforced theory that workers had the right to self-determination," while the Wage-Hour Law "helped those at the bottom of the economic ladder to climb above poverty and starvation levels to a place where democracy may mean something more to them than utter despair."

# China's Plight 'Worst Ever'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—More than 10,000,000 Chinese may face starvation this winter as a result of one of China's worst floods, according to a report recently submitted to the Church Committee for China Relief by its representative in China, Miss Joy Homer.

The Church Committee is constituted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, The Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Miss Homer, who recently returned from a special study of civilian refugee and relief problems for the Committee, visited all except three provinces of China, traveling on more than 20 forms of conveyances.

**Worst Situation in Memory**

She stated in her report that never before in the memory of the oldest magistrates has the combination of circumstances left millions so unprotected from starvation and cold.

Traveling for the first time over the flooded country from Southern Manchuria to Tientsin on trains that had been out of service for months, Miss Homer told of refugees sleeping under the cars on sidings. Mat-sheds around the railroad stations housed countless refugees, whose only sustenance appeared to be obtained with money begged from passing travelers, or pieces of bark which had fallen from loads of logs.

The train passed through areas in which flood waters stretched as far as could be seen, Miss Homer recounted. The pilings supporting the railroad tracks were on the only land visible.

**Food Sources**

Occasionally, she reported, these narrow strips would widen out, providing comparatively dry land for more matsheds closely crowded together.

Grain crops were rotted out by flood waters, and other sources of food had apparently disappeared, Miss Homer said.

The Church Committee for China Relief is conducting a $1,000,000 campaign in this country, based upon their experience that $12 provides sustenance for a Chinese for one year.

# Arita Denies Ban on U. S. Rights; Japan Keeps Close Watch on Soviet

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita summarized Japan's foreign policy at the opening of the Diet today with the declaration there is no intention "to eliminate legitimate rights and interests of the United States and other third powers" in China.

The speech failed to evoke the slightest audible reaction, contrasting sharply with last year, when the Diet broke into wild applause over delineation of Japan's plans to establish a "new order" in East Asia.

Foreign Minister Arita qualified his declaration by saying "it is inevitable that trade and other economic activities of the third powers should be affected at times by military operations."

With one notable absence—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew—the gallery was packed with the corps of foreign diplomats, accompanied in some cases by military and naval attachés in formal uniforms, medals and decorations. Ambassador Grew was physically indisposed.

**Grave Expectancy**

Recent abrogation by the United States of its commercial treaty with Japan, leaving trade relations on a day-to-day basis, the dispute with Britain over seizure of German seamen from a Japanese liner, and problems of European wars gave to the Diet an air of grave expectancy as Mr. Arita arose to deliver the Foreign Minister's annual address on foreign affairs.

Mr. Arita's speech gave no hint of concrete plans, but devoted more attention to relations with the United States than any other single international problem confronting the country.

He merely concluded, however, with the hope that relations will be restored to "normal," contending that Japanese-American trade relations "have in practice undergone no change" with expiration of the treaty.

**Seeks Treaty Basis**

"The treatyless situation, which deprives trade of stability and makes relations in general difficult, is not desirable for either Japan or America," he said. "We propose to exert further efforts in the confident hope that Japanese-American relations will be restored to a normal status, that is to say, on a treaty basis."

Mr. Arita spoke in a flat monotone, unrelieved by emphasis, color or dramatics, as he touched upon expiration last Friday of the treaty of 1911 with the United States.

Referring to this treaty as "a pledge of friendship between Japan and America," Mr. Arita said the reason for its denunciation "is believed to be that by so doing it would serve in the solution of various questions which have arisen between Japan and America in connection with the China affair"—the Japanese-Chinese war.

**Effect on Third Powers**

Stressing that it is Japan's policy regarding other powers in China "to invite their active participation in construction of the new order in East Asia," Mr. Arita said nevertheless that military operations "being conducted on so vast a scale" must necessarily have an effect on third power activities.

"In these circumstances," he said, "our Government has resorted to all possible means to protect the rights and interests of the third powers while our military forces have frequently endured even strategic disadvantages on that account.

"I firmly believe that with the establishment and development of the new order, America will come to learn the absence of a desire on our part for either exclusion or monopoly in both economic and commercial fields."

**Relations With Germany**

Mr. Arita said relations with Germany and Italy "have grown increasingly cordial ever since the conclusion of the anti-Comintern agreement." He said "our policy of defense against the Comintern (the Communist International) remains unaltered."

Relations with Russia are "better," he said, with trade and boundary problems being negotiated.

"There are many countries with whom we are conducting trade negotiations," he said. "The United States of America and the Soviet Union I have already mentioned, but also included among them are France, Italy, India, and various countries of Central and South America.

"With regard to the South Sea regions, the Japanese Government are desirous of maintaining with them a relationship of co-existence and co-prosperity through economic co-operation and collaboration in the development of natural resources. We intend to put forth every effort along these lines towards enhancing the existing close relations between Japan and those regions."

As for the European war, Mr. Arita said "drastic changes" would be brought about in Europe which probably would have a "tremendous" effect on "the China affair and the stabilization of East Asia."

"International peace fails to be maintained for various reasons," said Mr. Arita. "But after all, is this not largely due to the fact that same nations insist upon trying to maintain an irrational and unjust international status quo relative to race, religion, territory, resources, trade, immigration and other matters by adopting exclusionist policies or by abusing their superior positions?

"Real world peace based on justice cannot, therefore, be expected to prevail unless and until these causes are thoroughly examined and the root of evil eliminated, after which all countries would be enabled to find each its proper place in the family of nations."

### China Inaugurates New 'War' by Radio

*By the Associated Press*

Chungking, China, Feb. 1

The Chinese Government began a new radio war against Japan today with a radiocasting station which it said had a world-wide range.

Location and details of the station were not disclosed, but it was reported starting 24-hour service in 16 languages, including English, French, German, Japanese, Dutch, and Arabic.

## Power Shortage

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Japan's giant industrial machine slowed virtually to a snail's pace today following enforcement of drastic new restrictions on electric power consumption.

As millions of workers faced an indefinite period of idleness, and industrial losses mounted, Premier Mitsumasa Yonai reopened the Diet with an appeal to the Japanese people for sacrifices in any contingency.

"It is natural when we are engaged in a stupendous enterprise unparalleled in history," the Premier-Admiral declared, "that the people should be forced to endure restrictions that might well be intolerable in normal times.

"I hope that the nation will keep alive its wartime consciousness to the fullest degree.

**14 Sections Affected**

The latest curtailment, the fifth in five months because of an acute power "famine," was ordered for an additional 10 days in 14 prefectures of which Osaka, Japan's chief manufacturing center, is the keypoint. Other principal industrialized areas affected included Kobe and Kyoto.

Additional restrictions will become effective in Yokohama Feb. 10. Moreover, Domei, Japanese news agency, said Tokyo likely would be placed under the new restrictions at that time, both cities facing a 35 per cent cut.

The output of textiles, fertilizers, and foodstuffs was reduced sharply although railways, utilities, wartime industries and factories where stoppage would be dangerous continued normal operations.

Following a 14-hour complete suspension of power, some Osaka area industries resumed restricted production. Tokyo newspapers announced that unless conditions improved the period would be extended indefinitely.

**Many Plants Closed**

Many electrically operated steel and iron furnaces were shut down completely, while other large factories were operating on short hours with frequent work holidays planned. Numerous small plants faced immediate suspension of activities.

Osaka, where 3,500,000 people live, literally was a city of gloom. The big factories upon which it depends for existence were hardest hit of all in Japan. Even streetcars were put on reduced schedules.

The Government announced that 50,000 tons of coal ordered from Canada and 50,000 tons from British India were due some time in February. Many small vessels were bucking violent seas with cargoes of continental coal in a race against time.

An authoritative foreign source said, however, there was not sufficient coal available or in sight to restore electric power to normal without waterpower and that industry could not expect any considerable relief before spring rains.

"The emergency may slacken around May 1 if there is plenty of rainfall for generating hydroelectric power, but not before then," this source said.

**Coal Shortage**

In addition to clogged transportation facilities due to wartime demands on shipping, there is a shortage of Japanese coal because of a lack of miners and insufficient equipment due to a government ban on importation of essential materials.

Japan is nearly self sufficient in coal, and nearly all that it does import comes from its protectorate, Manchukuo, and North China, which its armies control.

Distribution from mines in southern and western Japan over war-freighted railways has been slow.

A severe drought has dried up sources of hydroelectric energy, the other principal source of industrial power.

Tokyo and Yokohama industries will be closed for a longer time than at Osaka, observers said, because exports of the Osaka region are needed to maintain gold reserves abroad, whereas Tokyo exports go in the main to countries within Japan's "yen bloc"—Manchukuo and North China.

At Osaka, the only business in a position to profit is unable to capitalize its advantage fully because of a shortage of materials.

Candlemakers, swamped with orders, have been forced to curtail production because of scarcity of wax.

Thousands of candles are being burned in offices, stores and homes. Street lights have been dimmed. Advertising signs are dark in scores of cities and towns.

Electric clocks, even in the railway stations, have been stopped.

Industrial issues fell on the stock market.

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Japanese War Minister, Gen. Shunroku Hata, declared today that Soviet Russia had committed "scores of illegal acts" after conclusion of the truce on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border and that Japan's army, "therefore, is not relaxing its watch."

General Hata made the statement in an address to the opening session of the Diet. He said illegal Russian acts had occurred on borders other than the disputed frontier between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia.

The Foreign Office, meanwhile, issued a brief communiqué on the breakdown of Russian-Japanese negotiations at Harbin, Manchukuo, reporting that the Mixed Boundary Commission had decided to adjourn and leave the question of demarcation "to be decided at a later date." A total of 16 meetings had left the conferees still in disagreement.

Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai declared the Government was attempting to expedite enforcement of a planned economy in Manchukuo and China in accordance with the "new order."

## Arms Program

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Japan's Army and Navy today asked Parliament to approve a new seven-year arms program costing about $670,000,000.

The appropriation asked today, for the "replenishment and rehabilitation" of arms, would be in addition to a total of $1,862,017,680 which already has been approved for this purpose.

The seven-year period would begin with the 1940-41 fiscal year.

The appropriation also would be in addition to the China "war and domestic military budget" for 1940-41 which totals $1,583,478,000.

War Minister Gen. Shunroku Hata and the Navy Minister, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, said new funds were necessary to push the "China incident" and because "of the change in the international situation."

Of the requested new funds of 2,864,254,000 yen about ($670,000,000), the army would receive a total of 2,555,935,000 of which the largest item—1,120,000,000 yen—would be earmarked for "national defense replenishment fund."

This fund is believed to include funds for the rapid mechanization of the Army, which officers emphasized as being essential after the fighting with Russian forces on the outer Mongolian border from May to September of last year.

The Navy's share of the seven-year fund would be in addition to its already approved sum of 3,458,753,000 yen for warship construction.

## Japanese Reply

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie today was given Japan's reply to the British note of Jan. 27 answering the Japanese protest against seizure of 21 Germans from the Japanese liner Asama Maru.

A Foreign Office statement said both notes would be published when the British had had time to consider. Sir Robert received the Japanese note from Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, during a two-hour conference in which discussions of "political and legal" aspects of the case were continued. An eighth meeting was scheduled for Friday.


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# Only 15 of 7,300 Ships In Convoys Sub Targets

By the Associated Press

Only 15 of more than 7,300 Allied or neutral ships sailing in convoys were lost to German submarines up to Jan. 24, said a semi-official French statement Jan. 31.

On the other hand, the statement continued, the Allied fleets have captured 21 German ships and sunk three others, while the Germans have scuttled 23 of their own ships with a total tonnage of 139,236 tons out of approximately 350 German ships which were in neutral ports when the war started.

The French announcement was followed closely by reports from London of the sinking of the 5,062-ton British steamer Vaclite in a convoy by a German submarine and the subsequent sinking of the submarine by a British flying boat.

The efficiency of the convoy system has been subject to sharply contrasting reports from Allied and German sources.

Rear Admiral Karl Dönitz, Commander of Germany's submarine fleet, said Jan. 26 that such progress has been made in the submarine warfare that the effectiveness of the convoy system his been nullified.

Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, however, disputed this claim in a speech Jan. 27, reiterating his former statement that the chances against a ship being sunk while in an Allied convoy were 500 to 1.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in his speech before Commons Jan. 31, declared that the ability of the British Navy to protect convoys has resulted in increasing use of them by neutrals.

**Sub Unable to Dive**

The crew of the Vaclite was reported rescued by an Italian ship.

Later, however, a flying boat spotted the submarine on the surface, apparently unable to dive because of damage from the depth charges, and dropped a heavy bomb which exploded on the starboard side.

Company officials in New York said the crew of 32 to 35 had been rescued. They said the ship had discharged her cargo in England and was bound for New York empty.

Torpedo and bomb attacks on Allied shipping resulted in the sinking of the 4,450-ton British steamer Bancrest, formerly called Ambassador, and the Swedish freighter Sylvia, 1,524 tons, disclosed Jan. 31.

The Sylvia was bombed Jan. 27 and the Bancrest was torpedoed.

A French vessel, the 1,782-ton Honfleuraise, also was attacked, but reports did not say whether she was damaged or sunk.

One member of the Bancrest crew was lost and 33 were saved.

Meanwhile 18 survivors of the 1,178-ton British steamer Highwave reached Flushing, The Netherlands, Jan. 31, to tell how a German plane dropped 20 bombs at her and machine-gunned the crew two days before off the British coast before sinking her with a direct hit.

**Lifted Four Feet**

Crewmen of the Netherlands motorship Rian, which brought the survivors to port, witnessed the attack. They said the explosions of the bombs lifted the Rian four feet in the water, but that the boat was not attacked.

At the same time the bombing of the 4,634-ton British steamer Royal Crown in the North Sea Jan. 30, with the loss of 12 crewmen was disclosed when a lifeboat landed on the British coast Jan. 31 with 15 survivors.

One survivor said a German plane flew low, machine-gunning the decks and killing the Royal Crown's anti-aircraft gunner before he could get into action. The plane returned and dropped a bomb which struck amidships.

Four members of the crew were killed and the other eight were drowned. A second lifeboat was missing.

From Athens, Greece, the British steamer Tintern Abbey, 2,471 tons, reported herself in "precarious position" Feb. 1 as a result of an explosion in her hold while at Limni, port on the Greek island of Euboea. The captain said he suspected a time bomb was responsible.

The Danish steamer Vidar, 1,353 tons, struck a mine in the North Sea, according to an announcement in Copenhagen Feb. 1. It did not say whether the Vidar sank. Fifteen of the crew of 23 were reported fatalities.

The Norwegian steamer Fingal I, 460 tons, sank off Scotland following an explosion Feb. 1. The crew of 11 was reported saved.

## Bid to Neutrals?

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP)—Germans contended today that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made an effort in his speech yesterday to draw other states into the war against Germany by what was interpreted as an implied invitation to neutrals to send their ships through combat zones with British convoys.

[Mr. Chamberlain said neutrals increasingly were using convoys because of the British Navy's ability to protect them.]

Germans held that the sinking of a neutral vessel which invited danger by sailing in company with British war vessels easily could lead to misunderstandings, culminating in the drawing of the neutral into the conflict.

It was asserted Germany was pointing out emphatically the danger to neutrals.

## Japanese Sub Up

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Japanese Navy disclosed today that after almost a year's work it had refloated the submarine I-63 which sank Feb. 3, 1939, with 81 men aboard.

## *Swedish Volunteers in Finland*

Wide World

**Scandinavian Neighbors Rally to Call in War Against Russians**

**Hundreds of Swedes have volunteered for service at the various Finnish war fronts. Many come fully equipped and trained. Here men are in training at a Finnish base before going on to active duty.**

## Town Near Russian Border Believed Retaken by Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 1 (AP)—Finnish troops were reported today to have captured the strategic town of Pitkaranta northeast of Lake Ladoga. This point is 20 miles from the Russian border and was one of the Russians' early objectives in the war.

There appears to have been considerable fighting around Lake Ladoga, though the exact location of it has not been made clear. A detachment of 600 Russian ski fighters is reported to have been routed.

The Russians were said to have organized fresh attacks on the Karelian Isthmus, though there was no evidence of any gain in territory. These attacks are said to have been in the neighborhood of Taipale at the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line.

Apart from reports emanating from Oslo of a Russian infantry attack against Finnish positions at Hoyhenjaervi in the far north near the Norwegian frontier, the more northern fronts appear to have remained quiet.

The only air attack of consequence was one by 27 Soviet planes on the northwestern railroad town of Rovaniemi.

# Lags in War of Diplomacy Face Allied Front

(Continued from Page 1)

matic supremacy is fast approaching at least a partial climax. On its outcome admittedly depends the nature of the military and air offensive which the spring is generally expected to produce.

**German Pressure on Rumania**

From the viewpoint of immediate results, there is no denying that the Allies are at a distinct disadvantage in this struggle. In fact Britain and France have suffered a number of serious—although it is confidently believed here only temporary—diplomatic setbacks.

The first and most important of these is the success so far of German pressure on Rumania. Official optimism in Whitehall notwithstanding, information from reliable sources in Bucharest and elsewhere indicates that the economic concessions in favor of the Reich to which King Carol has consented are of major importance. Devaluation of the Rumanian lei in terms of reichmarks by nearly 23 per cent has been followed by new arrangements for oil production which are expected to put bigger supplies at the disposal of the Reich—though whether they can be immediately transported to Germany is highly problematical.

More significant, however, than the concrete details of these economic concessions is the fact that they were the thin edge of Reichsführer Hitler's wedge upon which he is now hammering with his usual insistency.

It is clear to neutral observers that with the Soviets waiting to pounce on the Rumanian area of Bessarabia, the Bulgarians are almost openly anticipating such a Soviet move and preparing to profit by it to seize Dobrudja from Rumania. Moreover, Hungary continues its designs on Rumanian Transylvania, more or less tacitly encouraged by Italy. Under these conditions, Rumania feels itself in a position so precarious that genuine resistance to further demands by Germany would be perilously difficult.

**Turko-German Treaty**

The second German triumph is in the Near and Middle East. The Reich has just concluded a trade treaty with the Turks, which, though it doesn't signify any direct weakening of the latter's ties with the Allies, does nevertheless tend to strengthen Germany's ability to counteract effects of the British blockade.

Furthermore, it is learned on good authority that Germans, working closely with the Russians, have made marked progress not only in Afghanistan, where anti-English propaganda is now very active, but also what is much more serious, in Iran, where combined Soviet-German influence is reported growing alarmingly.

Capable observers recently returned from Iran express the gravest apprehension lest Persia (as it was formerly called) should soon fall completely under the control of these two totalitarian powers, especially Russia.

**Neutrals Stay Neutral**

The third Allied setback in the diplomatic war was unfavorable reaction of small European neutrals to the appeal of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, asking them to stand with the Allies against Nazi aggression. Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland have all responded by indignantly rejecting the idea and by expressing annoyance that the suggestions should have been made.

Likewise in the Far East, the revival of Japanese antagonism toward Britain over the Asama Maru case and the resumption of restrictions at Tientsin have added to Allied troubles. Significantly coinciding with these Oriental developments are the fresh and apparently authentic reports that both Russians and Germans—particularly the latter—are redoubling their diplomatic attempts to come to terms with Japan with a view to the ultimate constitution of a common front. Although obviously only in a vague preliminary state so far, these negotiations are causing some concern to the Allies, and especially in Paris.

Finally, friction with the United States over the opening of American mails by the British had been registered with delight by Germany as a sign of England's "growing isolation."

**On the Credit Side**

But as against these diplomatic setbacks, the Allies on the credit side of the ledger can point to a number of favorable factors. In the Far East, for instance, renewal of Japanese hostility — which Whitehall hopes to allay very quickly—is at least partly offset by the blow to Japan in the expiry of its commercial treaty with the United States, with attendant prospect that arms supplies from America may be shut off. Furthermore it is a fact that renewed friction between Japan and Britain serves to reassure some circles in Washington who are inclined to be suspicious of any period of prolonged harmony — even relative — in Anglo-Japanese relations.

With regard to the attitude of the smaller European neutrals in the war, the British Government by no means accepts recent newspaper outbursts in such capitals as Copenhagen, The Hague or Brussels as the last word on the subject. The truth is that British diplomacy is quietly but very intensely busy on this front as well as in the most crucial capital of all—Stockholm, Sweden—and informed circles here are not at all pessimistic.

The firm tone of Mr. Chamberlain's references to neutrals in his speech yesterday shows the Government's stand in this matter which is acknowledged to be of primary importance, although the Allies are obliged to combine the greatest tact and restrain with an energetic attitude in order to counterbalance the open threats and pressure of the Germans.

This appears clearly in the Premier's declarations:

"One thing is becoming clearer every day from the actions of the Germans themselves, and that is that we are fighting not only for ourselves but for every country which is oppressed by the fear that some day they may find themselves in the position which has been successively occupied by Czechoslovakia, Poland, and now by Finland.

"Of course, we don't for one moment question the right of neutrals to decide whether they shall come into the conflict or stay out of it, or, if they choose to stay out in what fashion they wish to use the neutrality they have chosen, but we may and we do ask them, whether they be small and weak or whether they be great and powerful, to consider that though in the exercise of our undisputed ebbligerent rights we have to take action which causes them inconvenience or even loss, at any rate we have never sunk a neutral ship; we have never wittingly sacrificed one single neutral life.

"On the other hand our enemy threatens the existence of states which are too small or too weak or too near to defy them, and they continue to show the most complete and most callous indifference, not merely to their interests, but to the ordinary dictates of common humanity. To us these considerations seem a great deal more serious than any temporary disturbances of trade."

**Interest Centers on Italy**

But it is perhaps in the Mediterranean area that Britain is fighting the keenest diplomatic battle. Rome is the center of intensive—yet here again necessarily restrained—efforts to improve relations between Italy and the Allies. The effective cloak of sympathetic silence in which the whole Italian question has been obligatorily enveloped by urgent request speaks louder than words as to the importance attributed to this sector of the diplomatic front.

But whether any real progress is being made is still very much a matter of opinion. There is some reason to believe that a good deal of wishful thinking has been indulged in on this point. On the other hand there are some indications of internal evolution in Italy, such as the growing power of the Royal House, which can be safely taken by the Allies as an encouraging sign.

In Turkey and other parts of Asia Minor, too, the French and British have been combining the velvet glove with an impressive joint expeditionary force in Syria and Iraq. This show of strength has greatly heartened Greece and Yugoslavia. Thus, despite the cloudy prospects in Iran and some uncertainty over Turkey where the Soviets are involved, the outlook is by no means dark for the Allies in the Eastern Mediterranean. On the contrary most strategic experts agreed that extension of the conflict to the Balkans or Asia Minor would in the end work to the advantage of France and Britain.

**Time on Allies' Side**

On the balance therefore it can be said that although the Allies have experienced some temporary setbacks, on the diplomatic fronts as well as in spheres of military, naval, and economic warfare, time is on their side. The very aggressiveness of German diplomacy, which has gained it some immediate advantages with neutrals, must in the end, it is felt, react against the Reich, while the sheer weight of the Allied cause—namely the truth that Britain and France are defending not only their own independence but that of Nazi Germany's smaller neighbors as well—will in the long run be bound to tell with the neutrals, despite the restraint they all are obliged to use at present.

This view is supported by the striking contrast between the latest speeches of Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain. Herr Hitler's speech, it is generally agreed, has shown by its violently bitter tone—and still more by its desperate undertone—that he realized the extent of Germany's isolation in the face of the moral condemnation of almost the whole world. Mr. Chamberlain on the other hand was unusually cheerful and optimistic, clearly confident that the fundamental issues at stake—freedom versus tyranny, law versus force—insured widespread support, moral and diplomatic if not military, for the Allied cause.

## Minneapolis WPA Indictments Off

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 1 (AP)—On motion of the Government, Federal Judge M. M. Joyce dismissed strike conspiracy indictments against 125 Minneapolis WPA workers yesterday.

At the same time, five others pleaded nolo contendre, thus throwing themselves on the mercy of the court.

Thirty-two defendants already had been convicted and four acquitted, with yesterday's action, all the conspiracy cases in Minneapolis, growing out of the WPA disorders and strike over wages, last July, are completed except for sentencing of those convicted.

## Spring Leaves From Army For Many French Farmers

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Between 70,000 and 80,000 farmers will be given two months special spring leave from Army duty to do their planting, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday.

## Belgian Staff Shift

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gen. van den Bergen, Chief of the Belgian Army General Staff, resigned unexpectedly yesterday after requesting King Leopold that he be assigned to command an advance corps. The King agreed.

Gen. François Michiels was named in his place.

Although officials declined to comment on the resignation, some persons professed to see a connection with the recent appointment of Gen. Prudent Armand Nuyten to be Inspector General of the Army. General Nuyten once advocated abandonment of frontier provinces if Belgium were attacked by Germany; Gen. van den Bergen, on the other hand, believed in defending all these frontiers.

General Michiels was on the staff of General Leman, defender of Liége, in the World War.

## Decision by May

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The final issue of the struggle of "right against wrong" probably will be decided by May of this year, the Archbishop of Canterbury declared today at a national service of intercession for the Finnish people, held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The service was radiocast to Finland and Scandinavia and was attended by Finnish and Scandinavian envoys and the Lord Mayor of London.

The Archbishop, Primate of all England, read a message from the Primate of Finland and the Bishop of Tampere (Finland) appealing for "effective help that shall not come too late."

The Archbishop said this appeal was "a cry which comes straight from the soul of Finland."

## Spanish Air Line Ties to Clippers

MADRID, Feb. 1 (AP)—Pan American Airways and Iberia Airlines, the Spanish civil air transport company, announced an agreement yesterday to co-ordinate passenger traffic.

The agreement will make air travel easier from Spain to America, and from America to Southwestern Europe.

Iberia plans inauguration of an air line from Madrid to Lisbon April 4, linking up with Pan American service there, and is studying extension of service to France and Italy through joint operation of air lines with Air France and Ala Littoria, the French and Italian transport companies.

# Skippers Picture Contraband Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — American skippers and officials returning from Britain have pieced together the story behind the length of time that it takes American ships to clear the British contraband control stations.

Here is a typical example of how it works:

Suppose you are the master of an American ship. Sailing from New York to Bergen, Norway, you are overtaken southwest of Ireland by a British cruiser. British officers warn against using your radio for any communication. You are told to put into Weymouth This means veering several hundred miles from your course, but there is no choice in the matter.

Arriving at Weymouth harbor next day you find yours is only one of 45 neutral ships lying in wait for examination. A harbor launch comes out to take off the ship's papers, including the manifest of the cargo. Officials seal the radio.

You are permitted to go ashore aboard the launch and notify the company agents in London that you are being held in Weymouth. You do not know how long you will be there. You then are returned to the ship, where you remain three days without hearing from anyone.

You know the delay is costing the company from $500 to $1,000 a day and it will never get a penny damages except by suing the British Government, a suit that might not be settled for many years after the war's end.

**Items Carefully Examined**

Suppose your manifest contains 60 different items of cargo destined to 60 different consignees in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland—sewing machines to Norway, wheat to Sweden, corn to Denmark, and automobiles to Holland.

The British have to be convinced that these articles are not ultimately destined for Germany. From any of these neutral countries the cargo could easily be sent to Germany.

The British have checked each consignee to see whether he is a bona fide business man. Then they have communicated with their consuls in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, who have continued the check. The Consuls have to secure declarations from the consignees that the goods, if delivered to them, will be used in their countries and will not be re-exported, especially will not be re-exported to Germany.

As fast as the declarations were received, the consuls forwarded them to London, to the Ministry for Economic Warfare. An agent of your shipping company tells you later, "I have seen a big room in the Ministry piled ceiling high with such papers."

**Compared With Manifest**

The officials who came out to your ship came to check the cargo to make sure it corresponded with the ship's manifest and was what it purported to be.

They tell you that if you had sent the manifest by airmail you would have avoided the first delay of three days.

Examination of the cargo consumes another three days. They do not open every box and barrel, but they choose here and there at random and open those to see that they contain what they are supposed to contain.

Finally after three days they decide the cargo seems O. K., and they say they will report to that effect to the Ministry.

Several more days go by without any further word. Then you have a visit from the company agent. He says he had been spending day and night in the Ministry of Economic Warfare seeking to get the ship released. He tells you, "Well over 1,000 employees are working in the Ministry on questions relating to neutral ships.

"It is nothing unusual to have a ship tied up 15 to 20 days before getting permission to move on.

"When I finally get the release on one of our ships, it still takes three days before it can be put into effect. It takes one whole day to get the telegram O. K.'d by the right officials before it can be sent to the control port authorizing the release. Then it takes another day for transmission. That means the telegram arrives during the night. On the third day the officials of the control port wait until they have several such telegrams, and then get into their launch and notify the respective ships they can move on.

"After a few months the British will have their system working better. They will get to know the shipping companies and be able to rely on their word as to their cargo, and they will get to know the consignees and be able to rely on their word that the cargo will not be re-exported."

While on shore you have a chance to talk to another captain of your line.

"It was worse at first," he says, "The British officials would not let you use your radio or go ashore to communicate with your company. Ships apparently disappeared.

Finally, you receive a notice from the British authorities that you must put in to dock and discharge a shipment of copper consigned to a merchant at Rotterdam, Holland, and then will be permitted to depart. They fear the copper really may be destined to Germany or might find its way there.

So you steam into the dock and have the copper taken off.

Then you wait three more days and finally get your discharge. You have been at Weymouth a few hours short of 12 days. The loss to the company will be around $8,000.

A TICKLISH QUESTION

If you've ever milked a ticklish cow (there are some, you know), you'd appreciate the ticklishness of what we are about to ask you. It's this way. Though we may have been delivering milk and cream to your home for years, there may be many other items of Borden's service that you are not now enjoying. While we don't want to force our attentions on you, we feel sure that once you've tried Borden's eggs, butter, cottage cheese, and chocolate drink you'll be as tickled with them as your friends and neighbors are. So, won't you ask your Borden man to tell you more about them? Borden's Farm Products.

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# Britain to Build Ships And Rule Food Prices

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—The British Government, which since the outbreak of the present war has been financier, producer, and controller of many branches of industry is now revealed as a "merchant shipbuilder" and as a stabilizer of commodity prices through subsidies.

The measures taken indicate the important difference between this war and the last as regards preparedness.

In the World War the Ministry of Shipping was established 2¼ years after the outbreak, whereas now from the very start the Government has "acquired control and regulation of all shipping in the interests of the nation."

The problem is that of building up the Allied carrying power at sea, replacing obsolete tonnage, and replacing tonnage destroyed in war.

**Building of Ships**

Building of ships is an important part of this vast problem, and the Admiralty, as announced in Parliament, is taking over the responsibility for merchant shipbuilding and repairs.

Two experienced shipbuilding leaders are in charge, Sir James Lithgow as controller and Sir Amos Ayre as director of merchant shipbuilding and repairs, respectively. Sir Amos previously held the same position at the Ministry of Shipping, while Sir John is a well known Scottish shipbuilder.

The aim of this new measure is centralization of all available resources in material and labor and establishment of greater elasticity in distribution of building capacity to naval and mercantile requirements.

Many problems other than the merely technical are here involved, and co-ordination and control by the Government appears the best means of facing the complicated issues involved.

**Property of Government**

Ships built will be financed from public funds and are the property of the Government. Shipbuilding by the Government is to be started soon.

Meanwhile, the Government is extending its stabilizing of prices and commodities which has been in progress since the outbreak of the war. This activity promises to be of far reaching importance in its social implications, since a £1,000,000 weekly subsidy has been granted to maintain prices of certain foodstuffs, such as meat, milk, bread, and flour.

Most of this sum goes to British farmers, who have been faced with a serious crisis lately owing to the sharp rise in feeding costs.

**Generally Approved**

This sum which is the measure of the increased costs of freight, war risk insurance and depreciation of foreign exchange rates of sterling is certainly a considerable extra burden upon the country's budget. But there is a general feeling that if by this practice the vicious spiral of wages and prices, following each other in a mad rush during the whole war period with the constant fear of inflation around the corner is thus preventable, then it is cheap at the price.

Incidentally, this policy of Government subsidy coincides with trade union leaders' demand of the past few weeks and certainly greatly helps eliminate an important source of industrial trouble.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, also added a welcome note that because of the measures taken the Government did not anticipate any considerable rise in costs of essential commodities for some time.

**Controls for Business**

The Government has also interfered in so-called normal businesses in a number of controls, such as the control over wool supplies through which the Government is enabled to meet urgent and large-scale demands of the ever-increasing military forces. There is also the possibility the Government may even go further and ration civilian supplies of wool.

Other controls include the comprehensive one of control of the foreign exchange position of sterling and control of railways—details will probably be published in the next few days.

They all represent a tremendous upheaval in British business life and outlook, but without them it would have been impossible to have accomplished such great industrial efforts as mentioned in Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

# Madden Cites Statistics of NLRB Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON Feb. 1—Still depending on dispassionate statistical records, J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, continued his presentation before the special investigating committee of the House today, asserting that the Board has a record of brilliant success before the courts, has effectively reduced industrial conflicts, and that it has held the balance fairly as between the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Madden's deluge of statistics and his quiet presentation were undoubtedly having some effect on the five-man committee, which has heard attacks on the Board from advance witnesses for almost two months.

Mr. Madden did not in early rebuttal apply his words directly to earlier witnesses, but his evidence touched on these attacks at nearly every point. For example, earlier critics have made much of the alleged incompetence or lack of legal experience of Board lawyers. But without mentioning this specifically, Mr. Madden declared the Board has a better record in decisions affirmed by the Supreme Court than those of any other similar Federal agency. He offered statistics revealing the Supreme Court had affirmed 72 per cent of the Board's cases.

**Comparison Made**

He compared this over a four-year period with 50 per cent for the Federal Trade Commission, 60 per cent for the Board of Tax Appeals, and slightly over 70 per cent for the Interstate Commerce Committee, the three agencies having most litigation before the Court.

"The record shows," said Mr. Madden, "that on an average over the 11 terms reviewed, the Board's success on appeal exceeds that of each of the other agencies. If decisions of Supreme Court in the NLRB cases at the present term are taken into account, the Board's record is 82 per cent affirmed in full, 9 per cent with modification, and 9 per cent reversed."

"The Board has been fortunate in securing a highly competent personnel," he said. "The Board's policy of picking lawyers on a basis of competency has been fully justified."

Defending the much-criticized lawyers in the Review Division, he said, "I don't believe it is possible for any agency of the Government, operating under budget limitations to secure a group of persons who are more technically competent, high-minded, and loyal than this group, or make up a more distinguished lot of lawyers."

The group has handled 25,000 cases in the last 4½ years, he said.

**Court Record Cited**

In 22 cases before the Supreme Court, he said, Board orders were upheld in full in 18, upheld in part in 2, and denied in only 2 cases. In circuit courts, the Board was upheld in full in 40 out of 83 cases, was upheld in part in 24, and was denied in 19 cases.

Mr. Madden, answering questions put by Charles Fahy, NLRB counsel who is in charge of the rebuttal, said there are almost 2,800,000 sheets of reports and legal documents in the Board's files. Referring to the search of personnel files and memoranda made by the House Committee's investigators, which have been the basis of the chief evidence and criticism of the Board to date, Mr. Madden said:

"I believe that in 3,000,000 sheets of almost any writing, if you made a search, you would find a considerable handful of writing in which you would not concur, or that would not pass as a piece of wisdom which would pass every possible inspection."

He pointed out that the Committee's staff "regarded it as its duty to pick of this enormous mass of material" the matter which implied indiscretion by the Board, but he argued that relatively little of this had been shown.

# Better Times for Shoshones

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Death Valley, Calif.

Better times have come to a band of 45 Shoshone Indians that make its winter home in Death Valley.

Formerly the Indians dwelt in squalid hovels on the Valley floor which is 180 feet below sea level. Recently the National Park Service built substantial adobe houses for them and a subsistence project, in the form of a well-equipped laundry, enables the women to earn a few dollars a month. They are aided in marketing handiwork through a co-operative organization, the Wa-Pai-Shone Craftsmen, with headquarters in Stewart, Nev.

**Source of Name**

The co-operation takes its name from the initial syllables of the three tribes common to California and Nevada; Washoe, Paiute, and Shoshone. It is affiliated with the Carson Indian Agency.

There are only five men in the Death Valley band of Shoshones. They work from November to May for Furnace Creek Ranch, the Pacific Coast Borax Company, or the National Park Service. They helped to build Death Valley Scotty's famous castle, near the north end of the Valley. In summer, the band migrates from the Valley floor, where temperatures as high as 128 degrees in the shade are not uncommon, to higher elevations in the Panamint Mountains.

**Skilled Workers**

There are 13 women and 27 children in the band. The women are skilled workers in certain crafts. Their baskets and bead work are of excellent quality. Until recently they made large baskets for which there was little demand. Now they are being encouraged to make smaller baskets, bead work, and buckskin gloves and jackets which are more acceptable to tourist buyers.

Guidance in fitting their activities to public demand is given by Mrs. Edith V. A. Murphey, a range botanist who is in charge of the trading post at the Indian village here, adjoining Furnace Creek Ranch.

Mrs. Murphy is enthusiastic about the laundry, which serves National Park rangers and others who dwell in the Valley. It is spotlessly clean. The building serves as a community center, adjoining the village.

Few of the adult Indians speak English, but the children go to school.

Lewis Rex Miller

# *Floridians Planting Crops at Night To Replace Those Frost Destroyed*

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Stringing emergency headlights on their tractors, farmers in the rich Florida redlands are working 24-hour shifts replanting the winter vegetable crops destroyed by last week's disastrous freeze.

They are battling against time to get new crops ready for the market ahead of competing farm sections farther north.

Every day they save means money in their pockets, because prices are most profitable during the relatively short season when other areas are frozen out of the market.

This area, its tender tomato, bean and cabbage plants ruined by below-freezing temperatures Saturday night, staggered beneath cash losses estimated as high as $10,000,000 in this county alone.

A few farmers who had supplies of seed started replanting Sunday afternoon.

"As soon as we realized how bad it was," said one grower, "we started replanting. We put automobile lights on the tractors and put double shifts of men to work. We've been going without a stop."

Others quickly followed suit, while some had to wait for Federal aid in getting seed with which to start the task again.

The lighted tractors presented an eerie appearance lumbering across the fields. On machinery that followed, a worker stood—flashlight in hand—watching the even flow of seed into the soil. New shifts of farmhands came on at dawn.

Farmers estimated that, with good growing weather, they'd have a new bean supply in about six weeks.

Prices of fresh produce in Miami retail stores jumped 200 to 300 per cent this week when the extent of the freeze was realized.

# *'Stay-at-Home Collegians' Listen To Favorite Courses on Radio*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Aladdin's lamp of today—the radio—is taking the college classroom into kitchens and living rooms throughout the country, into western ranch homes and city apartments, and "stay-at-home collegians" are expressing their preferences as to the courses they want to "take."

WOSU, the campus station of Ohio State University here, has just launched into its sixth year of such courses-on-the-air. People want most, a listener's survey by the university shows, instruction in English, sociology, American government, and kindred subjects. So air classes have been arranged accordingly.

Mrs. Smith on a Colorado ranch, while doing the family ironing, can turn her radio dial and sit in at a Spanish class conducted by Demetrio Cabarga, of the University's department of romance languages.

Mrs. Brown, mending Johnny's sweater, in her suburban home, can tune in to a course in "American Government," taught by Prof. H. Schuyler Foster, Jr. And Mrs. Jones, in her city apartment, can join the on-the-air class in sociology, or a class in improving one's every-day grammar.

There's also a course in "World Famous Music," and a special one "For Homemakers," that discusses problems of homekeeping.

Enrollment is free, and supplementary materials may be had on application to the university station.

# Jobs for Veterans Sought in Plans Of Legion Heads

NEW YORK (AP)—Unemployment as a problem in which labor, agriculture, industry, and Government must join hands, was discussed here by American Legion leaders, meeting under the call of Jack Crowley, National Chairman of the Legion National Employment Committee. C. W. Bailey, representing Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said there are from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 men who want work but cannot get jobs.

Guy E. Reed, Vice-President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, believed youth must be given jobs if Democratic institutions are to be preserved, while Noel Sargent, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, blamed Government restrictions, "at least in part" for unemployment.

Representing agriculture, H. P. King, President of the New York State Farm Bureau and Jay C. Hormel, President of the Hormel Packing Company, of Austin, Minn., said they believed the level of agricultural income was largely responsible for unemployment. Mr. Hormel asked that an agricultural sub-committee be formed to make sure that there is no conflict of interest in the final report submitted to the National Executive Committee of the Legion in Indianapolis on May 2. Former District Court Judge Frank A. Matthews of Burlington County, N. J., said employers should give preference to veterans in hiring men.

# Recast Law Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, suggests that if present laws were inadequate to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, they should be revised "to take care of such cases." In an address to a District Legion assembly, Commander Kelly said "a man of that type is not entitled to the privileges of an American citizen," and added that "he should not be permitted to continue to stir up trouble and strife as he has been doing for the past 20 years."

# Aerial 'Destroyer' Tested for Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the Army's newest and fastest pursuit airplanes — a 400-mile-an-hour, cannon-carrying speedster—went through preliminary paces Feb. 1 at Bolling Field.

With Capt. George E. Price, Army test pilot from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, at the controls, the "Airacobra" exhibited a fraction of its possibilites before a group of Army Air Corps officers.

It has already passed flight and other tests by its manufacturers, the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., and has been turned over to the Air Corps.

The ship, of ultra-streamlined design, is capable of carrying a one-pound cannon and four machine guns, all fired automatically from the pilot's cockpit. The engine, a 1,000-horsepower V-type, liquid cooled model, is mounted behind the cockpit and drives the single propeller through a shaft running underneath the pilot's seat. This rearward shifting of the center of gravity, said Robert J. Woods, chief designer, of the Bell Corporation, gives the plane greater maneuverability.

# Ontario Bill Raises Tax on Corporations

TORONTO (AP)—Provincial taxes on corporations would be increased and in some cases more than doubled under the terms of a bill introduced in the Ontario Legislature Jan. 31 by Attorney-General Gordon Conant.

A surtax of 25 per cent would be placed on taxes now payable by banks, insurance companies, railways, telegraph companies, telephone companies, and express companies.

The tax on net income payable by all ordinary incorporated companies would be increased from 2 per cent to 5 per cent.

One clause of the bill provided that the increased taxes would be applied to the Provincial revenue statement for the fiscal year to end next March 31.

# Bars 'Dictator'

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons today rejected an Opposition demand that he include an economic "dictator" in his War Cabinet.

Replying to a motion by the Laborite, Mr. Herbert Morrison, for such a change—a subject of sharp political controversy—the Prime Minister asserted:

"It seems to me the existence of a minister who would be the dictator over all (economic) departments the Right Honorable Member described would change the position of the Prime Minister and I do not see what the Prime Minister would have left to do by the time this gentleman had given his orders to all departments."

Laborites in the demand for appointment of an economic minister to the War Cabinet held that organization of the economic phase of the struggle with Germany had lagged behind the rest of the country's war activity.

Mr. Chamberlain said an export council would be set up under the President of the Board of Trade with leading businessmen helping in the effort to increase exports.

He said the council would include officials of trades unions, representatives of the treasury and of the ministries of supply and economic warfare and the foreign office. Lord Stamp, noted economist, will be a member, Mr. Chamberlain announced.

"I think we may look forward to a very considerable concerted drive in order to take the greatest advantage of the opportunities of export trade which are open to us," the Prime Minister asserted.

Of the Opposition proposal Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"I have reached the conclusion that this is no time for a change of this sort. I ask the House to support me."

# Paper Rations

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Supply Ministry announced yesterday that paper would be rationed shortly.

Suplies of butter, bacon, ham, sugar, and coal already are on a ration basis because of the war.

Much of Britain's wood pulp supplies come from Scandinavia, a trade which has been disrupted by the war.

# Reith in Commons

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Feb. 1 (AP)—Information Minister Sir John Reith today was elected to the House of Commons without opposition to represent Southampton. Sir Charles Barrie had vacated the seat to make room for Sir John in Parliament.

# U. S. Refunds $49,413,686 Surplus Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., were listed today among thousands of taxpayers who gave Uncle Sam too much money and got some of it back.

Mr. Justice Murphy was awarded a $1,788 refund on his income tax and Mrs. Morgenthau, wife of the Treasury Secretary, $536 in gift taxes.

These rebates were a tiny part of a $49,413,686 tax refund melon cut by the Treasury, during the fiscal year which ended last June 30. The largest refund was $1,345,292 to the trustee of the International Match Corporation, New York.

**Ambassador Gets $12,880**

The many smaller ones went to such people as Alfred E. Smith, $789; Frederick B. Snite, Jr., of Chicago and his wife, $1,840; Ambassador Joseph E. Grew, Tokyo, $12,880, and Marlene Dietrich, the movie star, $37,902.

Mrs. Morgenthau's refund was the second she has received within two years. After a refund of $1,448 in the previous year, her husband explained it was a gift tax deduction, at first disallowed and then granted when a court decision cleared up the point involved.

The refunds were due chiefly to such things as bad addition and failure to take various kinds of legal deductions.

Two Government corporations shared. The Panama Railroad Company, operated by the Panama Canal, was returned $33,951 for sugar taxes overpaid, and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was refunded $1,520 in processing taxes.

The Jockey Club, New York City, was paid back $8,878 for sales taxes overpaid.

Governor and Mrs. Herbert Lehman of New York were awarded a total of $2,473. Former Senator Jesse H. Metcalfe of Rhode Island was returned $3,465. Cyrus S. Eaton of Cleveland, Ohio, the steel magnate, was repaid $5,612.

**Names of Prominence**

Names associated with the country's wealth appeared on the list, which the Treasury reported to Congress. The estate of William K. Vanderbilt was returned $88,522. Irenee du Pont was repaid $30,896 and Pierre S. du Pont $1,501.

Among the larger refunds was $948,114 to the Brown-Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Ky. This represented overpayment of tobacco taxes and was returned through three collection districts, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina.

The estate of George D. Pratt at Brooklyn was repaid $428,833. The American Securities Investing Corporation, New York, won back $385,283, and the Anglo-Canadian Copper Mining and Refining Company of Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada, $289,831.

The Lackawanna Steel Company of Lackawanna, N. Y., was returned $291,454, and the American Sugar Refining Company, New York, $555,384. The latter refund, as you might guess, was for sugar taxes.

# Court Showdown On S. Carolina's Highway Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Whether it is legal to divert South Carolina highway funds to other purposes than road building has at last become an issue that must be settled by the State Supreme Court as the result of an order signed by Associate Justice D. Gordon Baker.

Last year the General Assembly fought for weeks and months before finally directing that $454,000 be taken outright and $1,546,000 borrowed from the Highway Department to augment inadequate general State funds.

Now Dr. G. B. Edwards, Mayor of Darlington, has petitioned the Court in its original jurisdiction to halt this step, which was incorporated in the appropriation measure for this fiscal year. Justice Baker's order temporarily restrained the issuance of bonds for the "borrowed" amount and enjoined the road agency from paying over the cash.

The order commanded the Highway Commission, Gov. Burnet R. Maybank and State Treasurer Eustace P. Miller to show cause before the State Supreme Court Feb. 12 why they should not be permanently enjoined from proceeding with the diversion plans.

# December Jobless Less Than December in '38

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The number of unemployed in the United States rose by 93,000 in December to a total of 8,428,000, still, however, 876,000 fewer than in December, 1938, the National Industrial Conference Board announced today.

Employment in industry as a whole, in the service industries and in trade, distribution and finance continued to rise in December.

# Marine Band Leader

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—William F. Santelmann was yesterday advanced to leader of the 142-year-old United States Marine Band, succeeding the veteran Capt. Taylor Branson, retired.

Mr. Santelmann is a son of the Late William H. Santelmann, who directed the band for 29 years. A native of Washington, D. C., he has been a member of the organization since 1923 and Second Leader for the last four years.

# War Policies Big Issue in Canadian Poll

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 1—Canada is well launched on one of the most important elections in its history and one of the most extraordinary.

It is important because it will determine the character of the only present belligerent Government in the western hemisphere; more important because it will elect the Government which, in all probability, will represent Canada and may well speak the views of North America at the ensuing peace conference.

It is extraordinary in its inception and in its confusion. Like an earthquake the advent of this election shook the Nation. Parliament was called, members prepared speeches, Canada awaited a full debate on the Government's handling of the war. But the very words which opened Parliament, the speech from the throne, announced its early close with an immediate election.

Thus Canada found itself distracted from the main issue of the election—the fitness of the Mackenzie King Government to carry through the war—by a great national debate on the rights of Parliament. It is no new thing with Canada, as Mr. King well knows. In 1926 he beat the Meighen Government, over apparently insuperable obstacles, by raising a constitutional issue of this sort, by insisting on the rights of Parliament and the supremacy of the Government's advice to the Governor-General.

By dissolving Parliament before it could open its mouth, before it could demand any statement of the Government's war policy or any account of its stewardship to date, Mr. King is charged with reversing his 1926 stand.

**Considered a Blunder**

On that account some of Mr. King's supporters think he has committed one of the few tactical blunders of his career, but everyone agrees that this parliamentary issue will not decide the election. The election will be decided almost entirely on the competence of the Government to carry on Canada's war effort. That is the Conservative Party's chief point of attack. It is the thing which concerns the voter most, which is on the lips of every Canadian.

Dr. R. J. Manion, the Conservative Leader made it the issue as he rose in Parliament on Jan. 25. Mr. King accepted this as the issue.

The King Government cannot be defeated in this election, observers believe without one of the greatest political landslides in modern times. When the Eighteenth Parliament ceased to exist, there were 176 Liberals in a house of 245, the largest majority on record; 39 Conservatives; 15 Social Crediters; 7 Co-operative Commonwealth Federationists (Socialist); 2 Independents; 1 Farmer-Labor member; 1 United Reform member, and 4 vacant seats.

**Quebec Is Hub**

Dr. Manion hopes for gains in the Maritime Provinces and in the West. In the recent Parliament the Maritimes were almost solidly Liberal, and the West was split among Liberals, Conservatives, Social Crediters, and Socialists. There remains the hub political Province of Quebec, with its 65 seats.

In the last election the Liberals carried 60 of them. In the historic provincial election of last October, when the whole issue was the Federal Government's war policy, Liberals swept the Province. No one believes that the Conservative Party can gain much strength there in the Federal poll. It must win elsewhere and to do so must carry not only most of the Ontario seats but in addition must achieve a large acquisition of strength in the Maritimes and the West.

On the face of the figures, anyone would say the Government was quite safe and the Conservative Party lucky to get a reasonable opposition. The figures do not always tell the story. The question is whether the Canadian people, quietly and with little public agitation, have come to the conclusion that the King Government is mismanaging the war. The Conservative Party counts almost entirely on that for the desired sweep—that and the long-standing and universal charge of poverty-amid-plenty.

# *Work of New Traffic Engineer Shown to Pay Safety Dividend*

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 1 (AP)—Safety experts from 13 States were told today how engineering "traffic experts" have reduced accidents 50 per cent or more through studied placemnt of road islands, lights, and signs.

The example of Worcester, Mass., which leads cities of its size in traffic safety was offered as proof that the new technique involves "no guesswork."

Approximately 600 delegates and speakers attended the conference, formed here a year ago, as a coordinating agency for safety groups and officials in Southern states.

The new profession of traffic engineering was described by Harold F. Hammond of the National Conservation Bureau, New York City.

He said only 30 of 191 cities with more than 50,000 population now employ full-time engineers although the safety records of these 30 prove that the program, in addition to human life, effects a saving in money which pays for itself many times over.

Worcester in one year, he said, reduced its traffic deaths 50 per cent and injuries 70 per cent.

"One amazing aspect of the traffic engineer's work is its exceedingly low cost for its high return," Mr. Hammond said. "In St. Louis, Mo., a dangerous intersection channelized at a cost of $159 was estimated to have saved $3,400 in accident reduction during the first nine months.

"A corner in South Bend, Ind., had produced in a 23-month period 43 accidents costing an estimated total of $14,350. An improvement which cut accidents nearly in half cost less than $900; the total savings, after writing off the entire cost of the improvement, was placed at $11,500."

# Germany's 'Siege' of England Falls Short of Designed Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The German siege of England has not produced any great effect, the British war and merchant fleets increasing their superiority, while German submarine losses are greater than were expected in Berlin; and British marine losses are much smaller than those of 1916-17, according to confidential information concerning European conditions received at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace here, and made public by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Endowment, today.

In announcing the confidential report, Dr. Butler said Germany seemed to have been wrong again in her "psychological forecasts."

**Expectations Unfulfilled**

"She expected either the passivity of London—defending her commerce by normal naval means—or a revolt of the neutral nations, particularly the United States and Italy, against new British restrictions on neutral sea trade and contraband," he said. "The United States has gravely disappointed German expectations, since it has officially renounced the advantage of transporting contraband for the Reich or German goods to America."

Dr. Butler said his information indicated that Holland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries would not do more than they have already done to protest British hinderance to their shipping, since they realize the real danger to their security comes from the expansionist policies of Germany and Russia.

Chancellor Hitler, Dr. Butler held, had apparently given up or deferred an invasion of the Lowlands through necessity of preparing for war in the southeast, apprehension at winter weather, or through realization that Belgium and Holland would offer stiff resistance.

"The fact is now confirmed," Dr. Butler continued, "that last September Italy was wholly unable to offer any real resistance to possible French attack either through the Alps or in Africa. Generals and Ministers Pariani, Valle and others were dismissed by Mussolini because during the campaign in Spain, in order to bluff the enemy, they had exhausted the best modern armament of Italy without knowledge of the Duce.

**Will Italy Stir Friction?**

"In September last, these men were obliged to confess that the arsenals were almost empty of arms, war machines and efficient aircraft. Since that time, the Italian Government has remedied this deficiency through the aid given to it by the Allies. The orders from Italy of England alone amount to 4,000,000,000 lire (approximately $160,000,000) for ships, machines, cars, motors and the like. French orders have amounted to 3,500,000,000 francs—about $80,000, 000.

"Mussolini takes all this material, often postponing payment, and makes very slow deliveries to his occidental customers. Evidently, he works in the first place to restore the armament of his own army. Nobody knows what he will do next spring when the Allies should begin to receive the first important promised deliveries from Italy. He could easily, even without taking Germany's side openly, provoke diplomatic friction with Paris and London in order to postpone or even refuse the delivery of the arms ordered and paid for."

# *'Thing-a-ma-jig' on Mountainside Is No Bomb but Weather Explorer*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The mystery of Stone Mountain's silver-colored little box full of wires and other strange gadgets has been cleared up, and the good folk of that section near Coeburn, Va., are breathing much easier.

The "thing-a-ma-jig" described landed on the mountainside several days ago attached to a big, red balloon.

Noting its fall, residents of the community gathered at the spot. One look showed a package full of wires, etc. "A bomb," someone whispered, and the crowd scattered.

Residents kept at a respectful distance when passing 'the thing" until Burleigh Freeman, one of the older heads in the community, decided there had been enough nonsense about the package and took it upon himself to clear up the riddle.

A good-sized crowd collected (some distance away) when it became known the mystery was to be settled, regardless of effects on Burleigh.

Mr. Freeman advanced cautiously to the object, gingerly picked it up and then his eyes fell upon a tag attached to the box. It read: "Meterograph. Released by United States Weather Bureau. Reward to finder who returns to us."

The box is on its way to the Bureau, the community has resumed its normal life, and Burleigh has settled down to await his reward.

# Ban or Revision of Poll Tax Debated in Three Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala—The poll tax, a prerequisite for voting in the South since the Civil War, is now under fire in three states. Efforts are under way in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Virginia to eliminate or revise the tax which amounts to $1 to $3 in eight Southern states.

Gov. Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi in a speech Jan. 16 advocated repeal of the law and at the same time dedicated his administration to a program of "benefits for the average man." "Why should we disfranchise a man because he is poor?" is the question propounded by Governor Johnson.

Gov. James H. Price of Virginia has recommended a reduction of the poll tax in that state from $1.50 to $1, elimination of the requirement that three years back taxes must be paid before voting, and a shorter period than six months prior to elections for payment and a more earnest effort to collect the taxes.

In Arkansas initiative petitions are now being circulated for a constitutional convention which would eliminate or modify the poll tax provision in the present Constitution.

In Alabama numerous efforts have been made to eliminate the provision that a prospective voter must pay all back poll taxes for which he may be in arrears. This acts to disfranchise most Negroes and many white persons as well.

Usually when an effort is made to eliminate or revise the poll tax requirement the cry is raised that white supremacy is being threatened. This is usually enough to defeat the measure.

# Railway Finances

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced today that terms of a financial agreement between the Government and the Nation's railways would be outlined in a "white paper" as soon as the arrangement is completed—probably next week.

The Government is entering into a large number of financial agreements of all kinds, he said, and it was impracticable to disclose the terms.

# Estate of $200,000 Left to Mrs. Borah By Senator's Will

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator William E. Borah of Idaho left to his widow an estate of approximately $200,000, almost all of it in Government bonds. This was disclosed by Mrs. Borah, who said the bequest was discovered in the Senator's safe deposit box when it was opened by Miss Grace Heilman, his personal secretary for many years, to obtain his will.

The will was written by hand on paper from a Senate tablet. It left "everything I have to my beloved Mary."

Mrs. Borah said she was surprised at the amount, though she knew the Senator had three life insurance policies which were paid up several years ago, as well as funds from the sale of their home in Idaho, fees for speeches, and savings from his salary as Senator for more than 30 years. The Senator and his wife lived modestly on his $10,000 annual salary.

A postscript to the document requested that the Senator's collection of scrapbooks of newspaper and magazine clippings be sent to the Borah Foundation at the University of Idaho. The Foundation was started by Salmon Levinson of Chicago with a contribution of $60,000.

# President's Wife On Lone Crusade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who inspected the District of Columbia Home for the Aged last week and found conditions "shocking and depressing," visited two more institutions Jan. 31 and criticized the Children's Receiving Home.

She found that most of its inmates "graduate to prison" and that 49 per cent were "repeaters," which she held to indicate that something was wrong. She criticized particularly the lack of segregation which resulted in small children being thrown with hardened youths three times their age.

The third institution, the Industrial Home School, she said was "pretty good."

Chairman Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia of the House District Committee said he would invite Mrs. Roosevelt to testify at an investigation of the Home for the Aged.

# Finnish Conductor for Symphony—Opera Season Opens March 28

Martha Burnham

**As a Finnish Conductor Puts an American Orchestra Through Its Paces**

**Sketches of Tauno Hannikainen at various moments in his preparation of this week's Boston Symphony programs**

## Sibelius Novelties Scheduled

By Alfred H. Meyer

A guest conductor from Finland, Tauno Hannikainen, brings to the week's symphony concerts three works of Sibelius. Fortunately they include, in addition to the frequently heard First Symphony, two of the less familiar tone poems —"The Return of Lemminkainen" and "En Saga." The former has not been played at these concerts, the latter not in Dr. Koussevitzky's day.

A fly-leaf of the score of "The Return of Lemminkainen" contains the following programmatic note:

"Lemminkainen is the war hero, the Achilles of Finnish mythology. His fearlessness and beauty make him the darling of women. Exhausted by a long series of wars and battles, he decides to return home. He transmutes his cares and worries into fighting steeds and begins on his way. After a journey rich in adventure he finally reaches his homeland. Here he finds many scenes which are rich with memories of his childhood."

It may be added that Lemminkainen has also been described as the Don Juan of the Kalavala, the great epic of Finnish mythology. This epic is named after the three sons of Kalewa (i. e., Finland)—our hero, a cunning smith named Ilmarinen, and the inventor of the sacred harp, Vainamoinen.

* * *

Rosa Newmarch, in a program note on this tone poem, is more specific than the above. The verses in the Kalevala which deal with our hero's return to his homeland follow those which are the program of the well-known "Swan of Tuonela." The adventure of all three sons of Kalewa center about the wooing of a charming maiden from Pohjola, a land of the frozen north. At the moment, and apparently as a part of this quest, Lemminkainen is in pursuit of the swan. A jealous shepherd snatches a serpent from the northern Styx, hurls it at Lemminhainen. He presently throws the dismembered body of our hero into the dark cold waters.

But his aged mother has Ilmarinen forge her a huge rake. With it she recovers the fragments of her son's body from the stream and restores him. She then gives him this advice:

Let the swan swim on in safety
In the whirlpool of Tuoni.
Leave the maiden in the Northland
With her charm and fading beauty,
With thy fond and faithful mother
Go at once to Kalevala,
To thy native fields and fallows.

And hero and mother continue on their way.

* * *

"The Return of Lemminkainen" is the fourth of four "Legends" for orchestra, all on this immediate subject: "Lemminkainen and the Maidens," "Lemminkainen in Tuonela," "The Swan of Tuonela," and "The Return of Lemminkainen." They were written in 1893 and 1895 as Opus 22—several years before the First Symphony, which dates from 1898-9. The first two still remain unpublished.

This music is in many respects a direct opposite to that of the peaceful, placid, richly hued "Swan of Tuonela." It is the kind of music that would be expected in a work that occupies the climactic position in a four-movement suite. (Might we not sometime have these four tone poems played consecutively, as a suite?)

The tempo direction is "Allegro con fuoco, poco, a poco più energico." Many of the stylistic traits which characterise the symphonies of the later Sibelius are already in evidence: The long pedal at the beginning, the love for darksome, gloomy coloration, the construction of the whole from small fragments of melody, the tense building up of powerful climaxes —indeed, in this case the climactic progress of the whole work. Once more Mrs. Newmarch, in final summing up of the mood of the tone poem: "The musical atmosphere seems to be evoked bythe actual words of 'The Kalevala,' which tells us how the hero, speeding homewards 'from his cares constructed horses, Coursers black composed from trouble'."

"En Saga" is a still earlier work than the above. It is listed as Opus 9, w as written in 1892, but revised in 1901. A "saga" is properly a narrative prose composition written in Iceland or Norway during the Middle Ages, or dealing with the traditional history of early Icelandic or Norwegian princely families.

* * *

"En Saga" is essentially a lyric composition. It is based on four melodies. For a bit of highly poetic description we may turn to Sibelius' early biographer, Walter Niemann:

"It is the music of a dreaming, melancholy, deep affliction; of ardent impetuous longing for the sun; of suppressed hope, of wilful boldness—in music of the tenderest, most intimate nature-poesy, in a style of the most refined type. It has in common with the rest of Scandinavian music the closely-knit melody and fundamental melancholy, which latter . . . with Sibelius, generally takes at once the tone of a veiled, reflective mood of infinity, as it spreads over the poor country of the 'thousand seas,' gilded by the magical and pale-shimmering midnight sun—over the endless unvaried moor and forest and roaring waterfalls, with their short summer."

Wide World Studio

**Erich Leinsdorf**

Wide World Studio

**Lily Pons**

**Mr. Leinsdorf is the Wagnerian conductor, Miss Pons the principal coloratura soprano, and Mr. Pinza the star of the revived "Boris Godounoff," in the impending Metropolitan Opera season in Boston.**

**Ezio Pinza**

## Finnish Art at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

Oils and water colors by Ture Bengtz are to be on view at Symphony Hall during concerts through Feb. 10.

Mr. Bengtz came to America from his native land, Finland, in 1927. He is now director of the department of drawing at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

The exhibition has been planned in conjunction with the concerts of this week.

Mr. Bengtz uses some opaque pigment to give added body to his water colors. Outstanding are two Finnish subjects, "Rest" and "Domestic Life," both of which relate to the simple, daily affairs of peasants. The water colors are painted with breadth and with an authentic expression of atmosphere.

The oils treat similar themes, some Finnish, some American. From a painterly viewpoint Mr. Bengtz is at his best in "Rockport," a view of the small harbor occupied with moored boats. Here is painting which proves refreshing after the stock depictions of a popular subject. Mr. Bengtz has spaced the material interestingly; there is a fine quality of light and the characterization is enriched by nicely modulated colors.

Among portraits done in oil is one of his wife, which is executed with care. It is neat and effective painting although it wants the imaginative quality of the Rockport view. But portraiture has invariably its problems and pitfalls, and it is a debatable question, considering the attitude of people today toward painting, whether an artist should aim for the naturalistic or fanciful when he embarks on personal portrayal.

* * *

### Pencil Drawings Shown

Six Bostonians are showing drawings at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. They are Charles Curtis Allen, Frank M. Rines, Fred J. Thompson, Anna M. Hathaway, John Pratt Whitman, and Stanley Woodward.

The drawings in this display are no casual pencilings, made as rough or practice preparations. Carefully executed after well ordered plans, they are completed pictures realized through painstaking handling of a graphic medium. The pencil proves a sympathetic and grateful instrument of expression, responding in its softness to every slight pressure, lending itself to variations of tone, and texture. It reveals clearly the temperament of the performer.

The pictures show a comparative uniformity of approach. New England graphic artists love the countryside, and seashore. They agree upon what makes good subject matter and few of them deviate from the favorite themes. They also possess points in common in execution.

Frank M. Rines' drawings show particularly the sympathetic way in which penciled line adapts itself to the New England scene, to the portrayal of the old timber homesteads, houses in Marblehead, Hartwell Farm. His stroke is crisp, his surfaces clearly articulated. He contrives convincingly the illusion of enclosing spaces. Trees too are portrayed with a feeling for the growth from their roots. Fred J. Thompson gives his version of Main Street, Rockport, and the famed lobstermen's shacks. He uses his pencil with skill. Anna M. Hathaway shows a nicety of style in "Burdock" which differs from that of her fellow exhibitors in precision. She displays good taste in selecting subjects. Of particular interest are her "The Smithy" and the two versions of Watertown Willows before and after the 1938 hurricane. Stanley W. Woodward works with a heavier and more vigorous stroke in "House and Jug." There are several portraits done in pencil by him.

### At South Station

The March of Time, "Republic of Finland, 1919-1940" will top the bill starting Friday at the South Station Theater. Other films on the program will be "Carcassonne," a movie tour of the French city; Popeye cartoon; "Popular Science," Fitzpatrick Technicolor travel film of the State of Washington; Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; Our Gang and Charlie Chase comedies; and newsreels to round out a two and a half hour program.

### At the Trans-Lux

Beginning Friday, "Treachery on the High Seas," starring Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon, and Charles Farrell, will be shown at the Trans-Lux. The film is described as a gangster story, with a setting on an ocean liner. Among those in the cast will be Hay Petrie, Tom Hellmore, Gordon McLeod, and James Carew. The other feature film will be "The Marshal of Mesa City," with George O'Brien heading the cast.

©Paramount

**Episode in 'Gulliver's Travels'**

**Max Fleischer's feature film coming today to the Exeter**

## John Barrymore Returns

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Absent these 15 years, John Barrymore arrived back on Broadway last evening, and, judging by the cheers at the Belasco, it didn't much matter what brought him. The play is quite definitely not the thing. Or rather it is a thing of farcical shreds and patches, sometimes in poor taste, held together by Mr. Barrymore's willingness to make any sacrifice for a laugh.

So there were cheers at the Belasco last evening. Cheers and a great deal of laughter. But I wonder how many theater lovers shared the uneasy feeling that the portrait of Hamlet on the wall of Donald Oenslager's handsome chateau set was looking down with something amounting to dismay and reproach at what passed on the stage. There was a moment, a diamond shining on the mud flats, when Mr. Barrymore read a few lines from "Hamlet." With what exquisite diction, what tender eloquence he spoke the speech can be imagined only by those who have seen his Hamlet.

For those who have not, perhaps these crumbs under the name of "My Dear Children" are better than nothing. Whether or not the director, Otto L. Preminger, delivered it, anything for a laugh seems to have been the sailing order and Mr. Barrymore carries it out with a will. He woggles, he waggles, he wiggles from head to toe in part or in toto. He raises one eyebrow, both eyebrows, alternate eyebrows. Sometimes he crosses the stage with eyebrows rising and falling like the tramp of marching feet. He squeals and growls and bellows. He sings "The Owl and the Pussycat." He writhes. He lopes out on one exit like a tired gazelle. He injects his own lines when he feels that the lines provided by Catherine Turney and Jerry Horwin need to be supplemented.

* * *

Most of the Barrymore-isms last night had been reported previously from the Provinces. However, there was what may have been a new gag about once seeing Ward Morehouse through the alfalfa of King Lear's beard. This aroused an audience-wide chuckle. Last night the prodigal did not, however, chide any late comers.

To say that Mr. Barrymore puts on a three-ring circus is not fully to do him justice. He is the circus and the ringmaster, too. He is cast as Allan Manville, a philandering actor, retired to the Swiss chateau of his erstwhile rich patron for a rendezvous with the rich patron's inamorata. Reports that he has been wounded in a duel, however, bring to the chateau his three daughters, now grown up. It is a case of the chickens coming home to root papa out of his romantic idyl.

During most of the evening Manville is so busy playing Mr. Fix-It for the romance of his daughters that he is hopelessly in-

### 'My Dear Children'

Farce in three acts by Catherine Turney and Jerry Horwin, starring John Barrymore. Directed by Otto L. Preminger. Settings by Donald Oenslager. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, at the Belasco Theater, New York, beginning Jan. 31, with the following cast:

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|---|---|
| Kleinbach | Arnold Korff |
| Reed Hanson | Otto Hulett |
| Portia Trent | Patricia Waters |
| Titcomb | George Reynolds |
| Felice, Countess De Britonne | Tala Birell |
| Allan Manville | John Barrymore |
| Albert | Roland Hogue |
| Miranda Burton | Lois Hall |
| Cordelia Clark | Doris Dudley |
| Lee Stevenson | Kenneth Treseder |
| Willard Nelson | Philip Reed |
| Jacques Korbi | Stiano Braggiotti |
| Ernst Van Betke | Leo Chalzel |

attentive to the inamorata. It appears ultimately that she was merely using him anyway. And in the end, Manville and his long-suffering patron decide to launch their palace of the theater in America, with Cordelia, the favorite daughter, as Manville's leading woman.

* * *

I can't recall ever having watched a more fascinating figure than John Barrymore on a stage. Preen, posture, and pose as he may, you cannot get around the fact that only an expert player could go through all these monkeyshines and get away with them. It is hard on the other players, of course. But since there could be no play without Mr. Barrymore, they should not object. As the daughters, Patricia Waters, Doris Dudley, and Lois Hall make a charming and nicely differentiated trio.

Kenneth Treseder comes nearest to standing up to Mr. Barrymore when the two are on the stage together. As the school-tied communist barrister, Mr. Treseder, contributes a good deal of amusing incident. Arnold Korff, Otto Hulett, Tala Birell, Roland Hogue, Stiano Braggiotti, and Leo Chalzel are others who never know what is going to happen next.

Besides a beautifully simple curtain speech from Mr. Barrymore, last evening's audience was treated to an impromptu spectacle when a haggard young man bounded to the stage and announced he was Hamlet's Ghost. "You must have had a tough season," quipped Mr. B. The curtain went down and the young man was squelched.

The important fact remains that John Barrymore is back, giving a performance which could scarcely be duplicated. If he can make an exciting theater experience of such motley as "My Dear Children," just think what might happen should he tire of the present didos and turn to a classic drama worthy his range, his command, and his mettle. Shakespeare to the contrary, motley's not the only wear—especially not for John Barrymore.

## On Boston Stages

Plans for a revival of "The Beaux' Stratagem" have been abandoned, according to the New York Times. The play had been mentioned as a spring possibility for Boston, with Cornelia Otis Skinner and Brian Aherne heading the cast. But Miss Skinner will be seen here this month—during the week of Feb. 19 at the Wilbur—with her monodramas.

* * *

### 'Margin for Error'

Likewise in prospect for Feb. 19 is a traveling company with Clare Boothe's most recent play, "Margin for Error." It is to begin its tour in New Haven on Friday, Feb. 16, and is to come to Boston on the following Monday.

That seems to provide three openings in Boston for the same evening, for "Passenger to Bali," with Walter Huston heading the cast, is expected at the Shubert on Feb. 19.

## News of the Dance

The Contemporary Dance Group announces a series of lectures on the Dance and Related Arts, at their studio, 330 Newbury Street, as follows:

Feb. 15: "The Dance—a brief survey," by Edna Koretsky, a member of the Women's College Club and of the Contemporary Dance Group.

Feb. 29: "The Drama in a Changing World," by Lillian Arnold, director of the Ford Hall Forum Players.

Mar. 14: "Music of Our Times," speakers to be announced.

Mar. 28: "Costume" — Lecture and Demonstration, by Ethel V. Bailey, director of the Costume Department at Emerson College.

Apr. 11: "A Contemporary Painter Speaks," with an exhibition of paintings, by an artist-speaker to be announced.

The teaching staff of the Contemporary Dance Group, which announces its second semester, from Feb. 5 to May 30, consists of Beatrice Paipert, Charlotte Weinrebe, and Elizabeth Halpern, assisted by Rose Adelson.

* * *

Manuela del Rio, a native Asturian, will make her New York debut at the Majestic Theater on Sunday, in a program of Spanish dances, in which Alberto Torres, flamenco dancer, Javier Alfonso, pianist-composer, and Joaquin Roca, guitarist, will assist.

Miss del Rio, according to the announcement, has appeared in Paris with Serge Lifar, made her professional debut in Barcelona at the age of 10, and a few years later was first dancer at the Liceo there. For the past four years she has been engaged in a tour of Europe and the Orient.

The event is said to be sponsored by members of the Spanish colony in New York, and members of the Spanish diplomatic corps in New York and Washington.

* * *

Wheaton College (Norton, Mass.) will be represented in the Dance Symposium to be held at Connecticut College on Feb. 24 by a "College Suite" in two parts: "Mail Hour Rush" and "Exam-Time Episodes or Bibliomania Blues," to be performed by the Wheaton College dance group. Eight other colleges will participate in this event.

## Heifetz Symphony Soloist Next Week

Jascha Heifetz will be soloist at the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts of Feb. 9 and 10, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky, who will then return from his mid-winter vacation. Mr. Heifetz and the orchestra will repeat the Second Violin Concerto by Serge Prokofieff, which had its first American performances at these concehts two years ago. Dr. Koussevitzky will open the program with the Second Symphony, in B flat major, by Vincent d'Indy, not heard at these concerts since 1932. The last number on the program will bc Bach's great organ Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor, in the orchestral transcription of Ottorino Respighi.

## Music Notes

Hedda Ballon, Viennese pianist and harpsichordist, will give the first of two recitals at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Monday evening, when she will play a group of piano selections from Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, and D'Albert. Her second concert will be a harpsichord recital, Feb. 19.

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### Conservatory Orchestra

The New England Conservatory Orchestra will give its fourth concert of the season in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 28. Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty, conducting.

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### Women's Symphony

Feature of the second program of the Women's Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Alexander Thiede, at Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, will be the première of Margaret Starr McLain's concertino for piano and orchestra, with the composer at the piano. The program will alsc include the Berlioz overture, "The Corsair," last performed in Boston in 1916 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Muck, and Beethoven's Symphony No. 4. It also is the custom of the orchestra to play a Bach Choral Prelude at the beginning of the program.

### Hoosier Art Prizes

CHICAGO (AP)—The Hoosier Salon Patrons Association has announced the distribution of $3,175 in prizes to artists whose work was accepted for its sixteenth annual exhibition.

The salon is limited to natives of Indiana, to those who attend art schools there, or who lived in that State for at least five years.

The awards included:

Outstanding portrait of a child in oil, $100 prize donated by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gray of Greens Farms, Conn.; "Portrait of a Boy," by Elton Krafft of Milwaukee.

Best group of prints, $50 prize donated by Frank S. Cunningham of Chicago, lithographs by Ella Fillmore Lillie of Danby, Vt.

## Revival Of 'Boris' Chief Item

By L. A. Sloper

Revival of "Boris Godounoff" is the most interesting item of the repertory for the 10-day Metropolitan Opera season, extending from March 28 to April 6.

Moussorgsky's masterpiece has not been heard in Boston since the days of the Chicago Opera. The impending performance will offer Boston's first view of Ezio Pinza in the title role, made famous by Feodor Chaliapin, and last sung here Feb. 11, 1932, by Vanni-Marcoux with the Chicagoans.

"Boris" will be presented on the evening of Thursday, April 4. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will then be playing in New York.

The Boston season will open with Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," last presented here on March 31, 1938.

This is one of five German operas included in the repertory. The others of course are all by Wagner. They are "Lohengrin," "Walküre," "Götterdämmerung," and "Tristan und Isolde."

Erich Leinsdorf will conduct all the German operas. Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior are scheduled to sing in all four Wagnerian music dramas.

Three operas each are drawn from the Italian and the French wings. For Lily Pons, "Lakmé" has been provided. The performance is set for the second evening of the engagement, March 29. The opera was last heard here in 1935.

The other French operas listed are Massenet's "Manon," with Grace Moore for the name part, and "Faust," with Helen Jepson and Richard Crooks.

The Italian operas promised are of similar popular quality. They are "Traviata," "La Gioconda," and "Tosca."

The casts are made up mostly of familiar singing players. The French operas will be conducted by Mr. Pelletier and the Italian by Messrs. Panizza and Papi.

Two new members of the company, winners of the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air, will be heard for the first time in Boston in opera: Mack Harrell in "Lohengrin" (presumably as Biterolf, which he sang at his Metropolitan debut last fall) and Annamary Dickey in "Manon."

Mail orders for guarantors are now being filled. The public mail order allotment will open on Feb. 14, the public ticket sale on March 11. Orders should be mailed to Mrs. Anita Davis-Chase, 234 Boylston Street.

The complete list of operas, with casts, follows:

Thursday evening, March 28, at 8. "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss). Lotte Lehmann, Rise Stevens, Marita Farell, Dorothee Manski, Alexander Kipnis, Julius Huehen, John Carter, Carl Laufkoetter. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Friday evening, March 29, at 8. "Lakmé" (Delibes). Lily Pons, Irra Petina, Annamary Dickey, Helen Olheim, Armand Tokatyan, Ezio Pinza, George Cehanovsky. Conductor: Wilfred Pelletier.

Saturday matinee, March 30 at 1:45. "Die Walküre" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Marjorie Lawrence, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Emanuel List. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Saturday evening, March 30 at 8. "La Traviata" (Verdi). Helen Jepson, Thelma Votipka, Helen Olheim, Richard Crooks, Giuseppe De Luca, Alessio De Paolis. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Monday evening, April 1, at 8. "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Karin Branzell, Lauritz Melchoir, Herbert Janssen, Alexander Kipnis. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Tuesday evening, April 2, at 8. "La Gioconda" (Ponchielli). Zinka Milanov, Bruna Castagna, Anna Kaskas, Giovanni Martinelli; Leonard Warren, Nicola Moscona. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Wednesday Matinee, April 3, at 1:45. "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Marjorie Lawrence, Lauritz Melchior, Julius Huehn, Emanuel List, Mack Harrell Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Wednesday Evening, April 3, at 8. "Manon" (Massenet). Grace Moore, Annamary Dickey, Maxine Stellman, Helen Olheim, Richard Crooks, John Brownlee, Nicola Moscona, Alessio De Paolis. Conductor: Wilfred Pelletier.

Thursday Evening, April 4, at 8. "Boris Godunoff" (Moussorgsky). Kerstin Thorborg, Irra Petina, Marita Farell, Anna Kaskas, Ezio Pinza, Charles Kullman, Nicola Moscona, Alessio De Paolis. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Friday Evening, April 5, at 7:30. "Götterdämmerung" (Wagner). Kirsten Flagstad, Karin Branzell, Irene Jessner, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Emanuel List, Walter Olitzki. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Saturday Matinee, April 6, at 2. "Faust" (Gounod). Helen Jepson, Helen Olheim, Thelma Votipka, Richard Crooks, John Brownlee, Ezio Pinza, Wilfred Engelman. Conductor: Wilfred Pelletier.

Saturday Evening, April 6, at 8. "Tosca" (Puccini). Dusolina Giannini, Irra Petina, Charles Kullman, Lawrence Tibbett, Alessio De Paolis, Norman Cordon. Conductor: Gennaro Papi.


# AMUSEMENTS

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OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
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TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
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"Joltingly Funny!" — Lockridge, Sun
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WHOLESOME FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## True Tom

By Cornelia Meigs

Part Three

On mountain farms, storms can come up very quickly. No one can ever be really sure about thunderstorms, they come and go in the hot summer weather. And all that hay was lying cut! Perhaps no one down at the house had heard or noticed yet.

Barbara looked up at Tom. He had stopped eating and was standing with his head up, sniffing the wind. A horse notices many things; it was quite possible that Tom felt some change in the air. Then he dropped his head and began eating again.

"Tom," said Barbara desperately, "you mustn't do that. We—we've got to do something, Tom." She went up to him and took hold of the heavy white forelock that fell down between his eyes. She had seen Hugh do that to lead him, when he had no halter or bridle on. Was it possible that she could lead him, too? Yes, she could, for Tom stopped eating and came obediently following behind her.

"Jerry, Jerry," Barbara called, and the other horse looked up from among the bushes. He snorted, shook his head and turned to come, too. Wherever Tom went Jerry always went with him. The thunder sounded again as they came down the hill.

Mary Gilberson was standing at the door.

"Why, Barbara, why are you bringing the horses in," she asked, but Barbara only pointed. Cousin Mary ran to the corner of the house, where she could see the wide stretch of sky as Barbara did. The cloud was very big and black now, while the farthest mountains were disappearing in a mist of rain.

"Hugh, Sally, Bill," Mary Gilbertson called. The other three came running, nor did anyone need to say more than a word. Sally and Barbara backed the two big horses up to the hay wagon, Hugh ran to the barn to get the forks.

**Team Work**

"Go get old Peggy out, Bill," he said. "You and Sally can harness her to the horse rake and rake behind the wagon. You have to gather up what we scatter as we load. Work fast. We've got to save the best hay in Vermont."

When one person seems to know exactly what to do, all the others are glad to carry out orders. Sally and Bill got out the small horse rake, harnessed Peggy, and Sally climbed on the seat.

"I'll drive," she said, "and Bill can push the handle to lift the rake when we have got a pile together."

Hugh nodded. "Barbara," he said, "you'll have to drive the hay wagon while Cousin Mary and I load the hay on it."

Barbara's heart jumped. How could she take the reins and guide the big wagon, keeping straight between the piles of hay, turning at the end of the field to go down another row. Well, she would try and—why, of course, Tom would help her.

Tom needed someone to hold the reins, someone to tell him when to go on, or to pull his head to right or left to show him which way he was to turn. But he did all the rest. He knew how far to go forward before he stopped for more hay to be tossed up from Hugh to Cousin Mary, who was loading it smoothly on the wagon bed. He knew how to swing aside to get the wagon past a big stone, how to turn in a neat curve just close enough to the wall, but never too near. Bill and Sally were raking behind. They gave each other a good many orders and the wheels of the rake lurched and tilted over the stones. But they got the hay together and Hugh tossed it up to the wagon.

They gathered one big load and took it to the barn. The thunder was getting louder, but the storm was still many miles away. They worked like ants, like beavers, like beetles and mice, like every kind of hurrying and scurrying creature, to get the hay unloaded and stowed in the barn. They got in another load. The rain was across the valley now.

**One More Load**

"One more," said Dick. "We've got to get it in. We've got to." He gripped his hay fork and swung the first bunch up to Mary Gilbertson. "Turn to the right, Barbara, you're too near the next cock."

Sally and Bill had finished raking and came behind to help. The hay flew upward as though it had wings of its own, Mary Gilbertson caught it, and Bill climbed up beside her to help tread it down. Sally was tossing on the other side.

"This way, Barbara—that way," Hugh kept saying. "Get up, Tom."

"Oh, see, see," Barbara cried out once when the curtain of rain began to move up their own hill. But Hugh did not even look up. He went on and so did the others. There was a great clap of thunder, but Barbara did not even put her hands over her ears. She needed them to hold the reins.

At last Hugh climbed up and gave his hand to Sally. "That's the whole of it," he said. "Sramble up, Sally. Drive to the barn, Barbara. If we can get this load inside we're all safe. Get up, Jerry. Tom, good old Tom, do your best."

And Tom, who had been working since early morning, stretched his neck, leaned into his collar and gave the best that was in him. The rain was at the very edge of the field as they turned to the barn. A great wind came driving over the slope and a jagged streak of lightning went down behind the hill. Even Sally gave a little squeak, but Barbara was stanch. Tom needed to know that someone's hand was firm on the reins and he needed nothing more. He trotted across the round ground, for the jolting wagon would upset if he went too fast. But when he got to the road that led to the barn he stretched himself to a gallop and Jerry galloped beside him, the dogs streaming out behind. Up they went, over the slope, the wagon rocking and lurching. Hugh had been steadying and balancing the load, but now he crawled forward over the hay and took the reins.

**An Apple for Tom**

"Duck your heads," he cried, and they bounced over the threshold and under the top of the big barn door. The horses' feet made hollow thunder on the floor and the wagon drew up with a jerk. The rain came rattling down on the roof, a pouring rain that would have soaked and ruined their load.

Mary Gilbertson slipped to the floor and drew a long breath.

"You did that well, Hugh," she said, but Hugh shook his head.

"Don't give me the honors," he answered. "It was Barbara who heard the thunder first. If Barbara had been one minute slower in bringing the horses in we could never have done it. Barbara saved the hay for us."

Barbara was covered with blushes, but she spoke out to tell the truth.

"No," she said. "You are none of you right. It was really Tom."

Yes, they had to agree, it was after all, really Tom. They sat down to drink lemonade and talk about how pleased John Gilbertson would be when he came hurrying home and found his hay was safe, thanks to Barbara—and Tom. Sally ran through the rain to bring Tom a Duchess apple, for after all he did not care for lemonade, and he deserved the very best that they could give him.

(The End)

## The Stamp Corner

**The regular monthly stamp corner for junior readers, by Frank L. Wilson, appears today on The Daily Features Page.**

## American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

V.

Interjections in the American Indian Sign Language are highly conventionalized signs, chiefly of origin now obscure. Some of these signs are also used as adverbial particles.

The sign for salutation is merely a wave of the hand at the person accosted. To make the sign for "yes," elevate the thumb and index finger, holding them apart at the right of the head; then strike them down and forward, closing them together. To make the sign for "no," wave the open right hand to the right, the back of the hand turned outward, the hand being nearly palm up at the end of the movement; that is, make a backhanded wave to the right. The same sign means also "not."

We hope you have been able to work out many new sentences, using the 26 signs we have published already in this series. Today we publish signs with which you can begin to tell a little story:

Many years ago, an Indian father gave his little son a gentle white horse. (Many snow come go, Indian father give boy good white horse.)

Often the boy rode his horse and they soon became good friends. (Many time boy ride horse, they equal.)

As the months went by, they both grew up. (Moon come go, boy horse big.)

We are eagerly waiting to hear from you boys and girls about the uses you are making of this sign language. Remember, if you have any difficulty in understanding how to make the signs, write your questions to: Gray Wolf, Junior Department, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He will answer you promptly and give you any help he can.

And if you have no difficulties to report, write to us anyway, and let us know how you are coming along in using the Indian sign language.

(The sixth installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday.)

**Many**

**Hold your hands well in front of you and well apart, as shown in the picture. Then move the hands toward each other in a vertical curve downward; continue slightly upward, ending the sign with the two hands opposite each other and in front of your chest.**

**Snow—Rain**

**Rain—Hold both hands as shown, then lower the hands to the level of your waistline with your arms stiff.**
**Snow—Hold the hands in the same method as for rain, but lower them with a spiral motion to indicate the whirling snow.**

**Good**

**Bring your right hand over your heart, as shown. Then sweep the hand outward, ending the movement with your elbow straight. (Origin: Level with the heart.)**

**Father—Mother**

**Father—With the closed right hand touch your right breast. Mother—Same as for Father, except that you touch the left breast with your right hand.**

**Many Times**

**Touch your left forearm several times with your right index finger, starting at the wrist and moving toward the elbow. This sign also means: Every little while, often, all the time, and while.**

**Give**

**Bring your hand in front of and a little below your face, the fingers extended and together; carry the hand forward and outward till it reaches arm's length. Repeat a few times.**

**Big**

**Bring both hands in front of your chest, fingers extending and pointing forward, palms together. Carry both the hands apart, stopping as shown in the picture.**

**Equal**

**Hold both hands in front of your body with index fingers extended and held side by side. With a forward motion extend both arms away from you. This indicates an even race.**

Photograph by Spencer R. Atkinson

**Crooktail had grown into a plump and healthy animal**

## Footprints of the Wild

By Ivy Scott Rogers

It was very quiet and very lovely by the river. The light of a new day filled the sky with rosy tints, and in the sedges a little wind, born of the dawn, whispered caressingly.

Where the birch trees leaned over a shallow, reached by a shelving bank, there were footprints of both furred and feathered folk. I had risen early, but they had been before me. The bank was muddy, and in that mud were vivid footprints left by the journeyings of furtive creatures. Hand-like impressions, very tiny but clearly outlined, of the water voles, mingled with the heavy and unmistakable padmark of a badger, Britain's little bear, as he is called, who is a great wanderer by night, and no doubt had padded under the birch tree to quench his thirst.

A badger's spoor is specially easy to recognize, for his five toes, instead of being spread out as in the case of other British wild animals, are almost in a line. In front of the toe-marks are the marks of claws, and behind the claw- and toe-marks is the deep imprint of the badger's sturdy pad.

Besides the water vole and the badger, there were the starry footprints of birds clearly defined in the mud. Wood pigeons had undoubtedly been there. They always land fairly and squarely on both feet, and in taking off do so without a preliminary run, jumping straight into the air and flying clean away.

**A Tactful Withdrawal**

At a short distance from the birches, the heron—long, grey fisher of quiet reaches—had stood sentinel until the water welled a little beneath him, leaving the impression of his feet faintly outlined by water in the mud. He has a consistent habit of dropping down on his right foot, and bringing the left a little in advance, often slithering as he does so.

A rat must have been making for the river just as the heron was soliloquizing on the bank, for there were marks of its feet approaching the crest of the bank, followed by signs of a hasty tobogganing run into the water. The heron and the rat are not the best of friends, and the rat evidently deemed discretion the better part of valor.

In the lee of a wood, a fox had trotted along. Some people find it difficult to distinguish the padmarks of a dog from those of a fox, but one easy clue, at least in wintertime, lies in the fastidious care with which a fox picks his way along, studiously avoiding pools and muddy places.

**A Dog's Way**

A dog, at least, the average dog, is so glad to be out that he does not care where he goes, and will splash through pools and puddles, and flounder in thick mud with a cheery disregard of the effects on his coat. Again, the dog when he walks, leaves his footmarks grouped, while the fox-prints are in line.

I was not fortunate enough to find the spoor of an otter, but I have often done so in lonely and unfrequented stretches of river. They are rounder than those of the fox or the dog, and the five toes are outlines, whereas a dog and fox only leave the marks of four toes, the fifth, or "dew-claw," being too high up on the leg to touch the ground. In the soft ground the webbing of the otter's toes can also be distinguished.

No two animals of different species make exactly the same tracks, not even creatures so alike as the hare and the rabbit. It is never easy to trail a hare, for he uses "runs" in the long grass, only taking to the road or sandy places if pursued, but rabbit tracks form a series of dots and dashes, and as he scampers along, he always flings out his hindlegs in advance of his forelegs. Rabbit tracks are so familiar that they need no close study, but the more attention we give to tracking, or "spooring" as it is called, the more fascinating it becomes. In time we can judge almost to a nicety the approximate speed at which an animal has travelled over a certain patch of ground, the speed making all the difference to footprints and their layout.

## Tell Us What You Read

When you read a story or article that pleases you, do you enjoy writing to tell someone about it? Many girls and boys won fine new books for their own libraries last year by writing, in the Peter White Contest, to tell us what they thought of stories and articles printed on The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

Why not have a go at this contest yourself? We like to know what you enjoy most of what we print and it will be fun for you to have new books to read and lend to your friends.

The prizes for older boys and girls will be awarded four times during this year. In April, July, October and January, we shall announce the names of the writers of the best manuscripts received in the Peter White Contest during the preceding three months. Six books will be awarded every quarter-year for the six best manuscripts sent in by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years of age. The awards for children under 12 are announced on The Children's Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticism of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet and should be from 200 to 300 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

## Adrift in the Forest

### A Yearling Coon Learns the Ways of the Wilderness

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Nine

Crooktail had been so interested in exploring the mountains and then hurrying to the big house that she even forgot the need of a regular home: forgot about the time that was coming when the forest would be cold and wet. Sniffing the chilling breezes, she trembled, not in fear but in eagerness. She had to have food before she holed-in for a few days, or perhaps weeks of sleep. Her one thought was of the feeding rock.

**The Story So Far**

Little sister coon, needing food and care, was found in the forest by the Man who lived with his family in a house on the rim of a canyon in southern California. He took her home and the Woman, his wife, named her Crooktail. Crooktail became fat and strong with their good care and plenty of fine food and, at last, she was free to roam the forest again.

Hurrying across the canyon and up the steep bank she shuffled over the wall and down to the ample supply of food.

When it seemed that she could not keep from going to sleep on the trail, she spied a shadowy and much used path. It led through a thick, tangled bramble of overhanging limbs and bushes on the edge of a small canyon. She was not too sleepy to make certain no fresh danger tracks were close by. Though a faint odor of opossum clung to the dry leaves, Crooktail did not mind bedding down in a 'possum's old den. Neither did she mind the fresh tracks of coons which were everywhere. She was now as fat and as healthy as any coon.

The entrance to the cave was big enough for her to push through. It led her into a wide and dry hollow safely hidden away under an overhanging rock. She was not surprised to find three coons asleep in a warm bed of brush—and one of them was the old bachelor. A few friendly grunts were her only welcome. When she curled up beside the others, they stirred but made no protest over having to share their den with another coon.

**A Long Night**

Crooktail had no idea how long she slept. Days turned into nights and nights into days again. For an entire week rain fell in torrents. The four coons huddled together slept dry and warm. When at last Crooktail opened her eyes, uncurled herself and looked around, she jumped with excitement. Everything was so strange that for a minute she could not remember where she was. A good sniff of the warm bed which the other coons had just left and she remembered what had happened.

At last Crooktail had accomplished her one big desire. She was now strong enough to be with others of her own kind. They no longer shunned her as something dreaded and one to be ashamed of. Her eyes shone in the darkness. She got up and sniffed every corner of the cave. Everything was as it had been the other nights when she had gone to sleep—everything except the friendly coons who had slipped away. The growling of her empty stomach made her think of the food on the flat rock in the yard of the Man and the Woman who lived down the mountain and across the canyon from this friendly place.

Slipping through the entrance she loped down the mountain side and hurried along as fast as she could. No stone was overturned. There was not the slightest sound as she silently walked over the leafy trail, its middle worn smooth by the tramping back and forth of many small feet.

After leaving the feeding rock Crooktail's first thought was to find a den of her own. Her ever sensitive nose told her that colder weather was not too far away.

**Making a Home**

The mountains were beginning to fill with a thick graying mist. Smells of rain were in the air. The darkness grew more dense. The mountain side was yellow and dank and dark in the fog. True to her old determination not to live in hollow trees, Crooktail searched until she found a snug and dry home.

It was beneath an overhanging rock, firmly fastened on the steep side of the canyon high against the mountain. Rubbish of all sorts, limbs, leaves and other woodsy debris had been caught in the low growing bushes and trees, which hid the cave from too curious eyes. Making her way through the tangled growth she inspected the darkest corners of the cave. It was dry and dark and warm. No wind could blow the finest rains into this safe place. Satisfied that all was well, the young coon set about making the place more home-like. She clawed the hole bigger than was necessary for her own use. She gathered bits of straw in her mouth and lined her bed, tucking in pieces of soft rotted wood to fill up the spaces.

This new den on the side of the steep canyon's bank was not far from the food in the yard of the Man and the Woman. Crooktail had learned from past experience that the yard of the big house was a safe place to go for easy food. Within its enclosure, a tall and heavy wire fence, wild animals of the canyon were free to roam without dangers of dogs and traps. Crooktail was glad to find a home so close to this free range.

Having finished making her bed soft and warm she settled down into a hard-earned rest. The time of the year had come for her as well as others of the "seven sleepers" to curl up in a safe place to sleep the cold nights away. She and others of the coon family hibernate in their dens like the bear, the skunk and other "seven sleepers." In warm climates coons and skunks take advantage of the clear sunshiny days which make the nights warm enough for them to go out into the fresh air for food and exercise before being holed-in for another spell of freezing weather.

**Nature's Rest**

Nature, too, hibernates. When the deep cold settles over the earth, many of the growing things—trees, bushes and flowers—lie dormant until the warmth of spring sends new life into trunk and limb.

Crooktail was among the fortunate coons that live in a southern climate. She could regulate her sleep with the cold. During mild weather she went out every night searching for something to eat. Her cousins who live in colder countries, where snow lies deep most of the winter and trees snap sharply under a heavy freeze, must stay for months within the warmth of their homes, without food and water. They depend entirely on the fat of their bodies to keep them fit.

The middle of January found Crooktail still sleeping. This was the coldest weather she had ever experienced, yet it was not so cold that she could not have gone to the feeding rock had she waked up enough to have tested the wintry air. But it was cold. Trees and branches whined and swayed in the swishing winds. They were filled with the downpour of rain. These things did not bother Crooktail. When she had first gone to sleep she had been full and warm and comfortable and very tired.

The falling of the rain grew less and less until it seemed to mingle with the whispering of the wind and together they faded away. The dark and threatening clouds had disappeared. The canyon was filled with the soft light of a full moon. Crooktail stirred. She grunted and uncovered her head, tucked beneath her stomach. She half-opened her eyes. The light of the moon shining in her doorway made her jump to her feet.

Scarcely taking time to wash her face she hurried to the entrance. Pushing her way through the tangle of brush in her doorway she blinked her eyes at the outside brightness. Raising her nose she tested the breezes. Though they still held a bit of cold in their gentle wafting, Crooktail knew that for the time being the cold snap had gone away.

**Venturing Forth**

Neither hearing nor smelling dangers, she went into the night and stood like a statue in the great silence. A deer passed. An owl flew low, darting back and forth, only to suddenly swoop away into the highest tree.

Starting off in a lope she headed down the mountain side. At the foot of the canyon she waded in the small stream that gurgled through the wide arroyo. Finding few crawfish and no tadpoles, she turned over small stones, fingered them and dropped them again into the water. After a refreshing drink she crossed the arroyo and climbed the steep brush-covered bank, to the big house where much food waited.

Her hunger satisfied, Crooktail left the yard of the big house, waddled down the well-worn trail and slipped beneath the fence. The brushed path told the story of many small furred creatures having come and gone, night after night.

When the eastern sky was streaked with red, which faded into purple, then became a gloriously clear dawn, Crooktail left off her wanderings. The arrival of the new day was even more beautiful than the night.

At the entrance of the trail leading to her home she found fresh tracks of a strange coon. The smell of each big footprint told her this was a friendly coon. But friendly or not she did not intend to let any coon take this home away from her. The hairs on her neck stiffened. She would fight and claw and bite if she had to. Hurrying through the brush she stopped not far from the opening. There, standing to one side of the doorway, was the coon she had known in the big house.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

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# The Home Forum



## This Was Accounted Pleasure

I HAVE GIVEN my skates away. This cannot be claimed as a philanthropic or an unselfish gesture, however, because I have given up skating. Nevertheless, when I took the skates out and looked at their shining blades, well oiled and in perfect condition, I experienced a twinge of real regret.

Skating is one of the many things best learnt in childhood. And skating in my young days, being done in the open air, not only called for appropriate weather conditions, but demanded both time and effort. In our part of the country, a cold spell was as fickle as an April day, and just when all seemed set for really hard weather, a thaw would set in and prick the expanding bubble of our hopes. Nevertheless, with the first sign of frost holding, there would be an eager rush to sort out a tangled miscellany of skating gear. Clumsy wooden contraptions, skates were in those days, with a blunt steel blade let into the bottom, like the keel of a ship, and bound onto the skater's feet with a multiplicity of straps and buckles. Anxious measuring of boots, by the junior members of the family, was necessary to see which skates would fit who, for skates worn one winter were apt to be outgrown by the next skating season.

* * *

After a day of eager preparation, it was harrowing to awake on the following morning and find that it was thawing. But if the frost held, all was set for a tramp over the moors to a loch some miles distant, the burly gardener heading the procession with bunches of skates dangling round his neck like a string of onions. It was by no means certain, even then, that when the loch was reached there would be skating, and the gardener's bulk was useful to "try" the ice and decide if it was bearing. Urged on by impatient children, he would goodnaturedly venture upon the ice, shuffling forward a step or two, then pausing to give a heavy jump. If the ice did not respond with a report that was too alarming, he cautiously moved forward again and repeated the process.

When at last the decision was given that the ice was safe, there began the frantic hubbub and confusion of putting on skates. Everyone clamored to be first. The gimlet necessary to bore a hole in the heel of a child's boot had been mislaid or, more disastrously, had been forgotten. But somehow or other, given time, one after another at last floundered on to the ice.

* * *

Looking back, it is difficult to imagine how our performance could ever have been regarded as pleasure. A high wind, while the loch was freezing, had usually left the surface little smoother than the sand ripples caused by a receding tide. Moss and reeds pushed stubbornly through the ice and caused falls to the unwary, snow hampered action and had to be swept clear to make a path for the skaters. Nevertheless, we were sublimely happy. And when at last the sun began to go down behind the distant mountains, and the cold became unbearable, we stumbled home, weary but entirely satisfied.

In later years we learnt to skate in a more orthodox fashion. But I doubt if greater skill gave greater happiness than the blundering efforts of those early years.

E. V. R.

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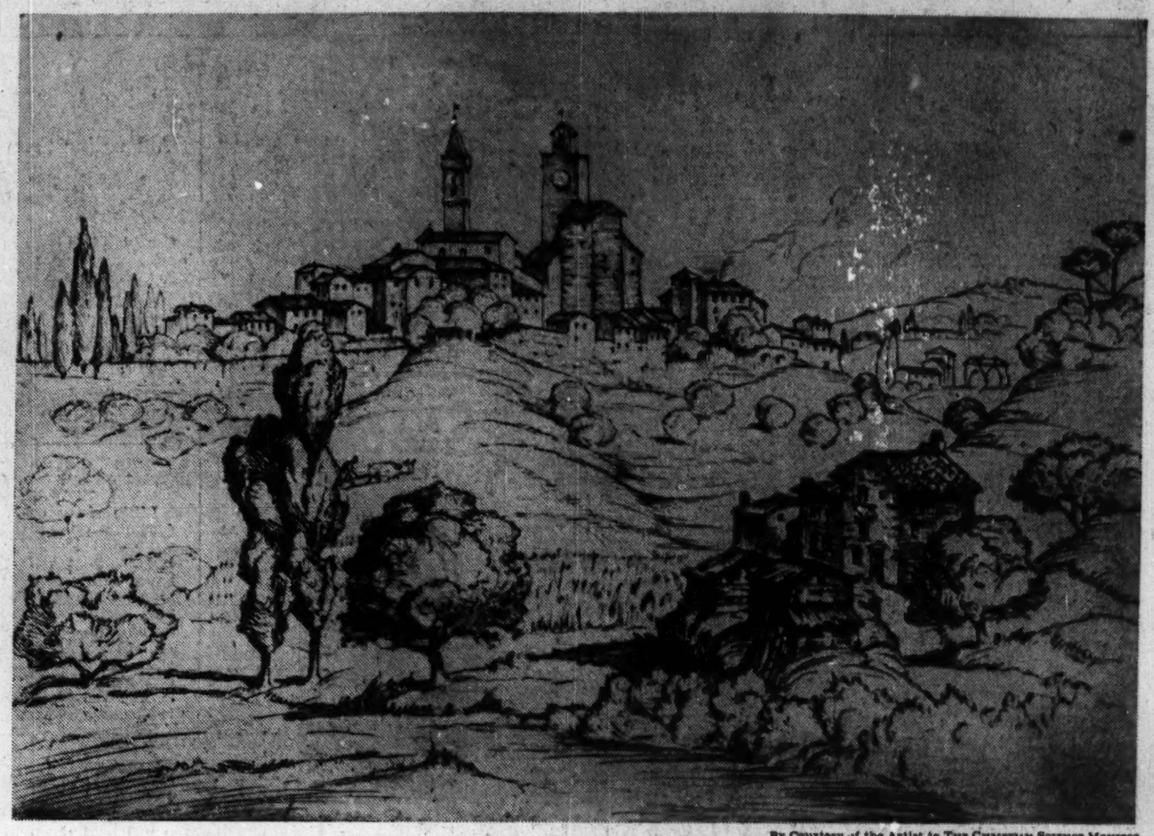

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VINCI": *An Etching by Emilio Mazzoni-Zarini*

## You Begin With A Musical Idea

THE REALLY IMPORTANT question is: "What does the composer start with; where does he begin?" The answer to that is, Every composer begins with a musical idea—a musical idea, you understand, not a mental, literary, or extramusical idea. Suddenly a theme comes to him. (Theme is used as synonymous with musical idea.) The composer starts with his theme; and the theme is a gift from heaven. He doesn't know where it comes from—has no control over it. It comes almost like automatic writing. That's why he keeps a book very often and writes themes down whenever they come. He collects musical ideas. You can't do anything about that element of composing.

The idea itself may come in various forms. It may come as a melody—just a one-line simple melody which you might hum to yourself. Or it may come to the composer as a melody with an accompaniment. At times he may not even hear a melody; he may simply conceive an accompanimental figure to which a melody will probably be added later. Or, on the other hand, the theme may take the form of a purely rhythmic idea. He hears a particular kind of drumbeat, and that will be enough to start him off. Over it he will soon begin hearing an accompaniment and melody. The original conception, however, was a mere rhythm. Or, a different type of composer may possibly begin with a contrapuntal web of two or three melodies which are heard at the same instant. That, however, is a less usual species of thematic inspiration.

All these are different ways in which the musical idea may present itself to the composer.

Now, the composer has the idea. He has a number of them in his book, and he examines them in more or less the way that you, the listener, would examine them if you looked at them. He wants to know what he has. He examines the musical line for its purely formal beauty. He likes to see the way it rises and falls, as if it were a drawn line instead of a musical one. He may even try to retouch it, just as you might in drawing a line, so that the rise and fall of the melodic contour might be improved.

But he also wants to know the emotional significance of this theme. If all music has expressive value, then the composer must become conscious of the expressive values of his theme. He may be unable to put it into so many words, but he feels it! He instinctively knows whether he has a gay or a sad theme, a noble or diabolic one. . . .

He tries, first of all, to find other ideas that seem to go with the original one. They may be ideas of a similar character, or they may be contrasting ones. These additional ideas will probably not be so important as the one that came first—usually they play a subsidiary role Yet they definitely seem necessary in order to complete the first one. Still that's not enough. Some way must be found for getting from one idea to the next, and it is generally achieved through use of so-called bridge material. . . .

Now comes the most difficult task of all—the welding together of all that material so that it makes a coherent whole. In the finished product, everything must be in its place. The listener must be able to find his way around in the piece. There should be no possible chance of his confusing the principal theme with the bridge material, or vice versa. The composition must have a beginning, a middle, and an end; and it is up to the composer to see to it that the listener always has some sense of where he is in relation to beginning, middle, and end. Moreover, the whole thing should be managed artfully so that none can say where the soldering began—where the composer's spontaneous invention left off and the hard work began.—AARON COPLAND, in "What to Listen For in Music." (New York: Whittlesey House,)

## *Flock of Chickadees*

It was as if, through cold and snow,
The seeds we thought were lost below
Pushed softly upward, until these
Small fluff balls are about to blow
Away beneath the wintry trees.
But, coming closer, here one sees
Dark beads of eyes no floss can show—
And finds a flock of chickadees.
They fluff their feathers in the cold
And little coral toes now hold
To weed stems lifting through the snow . . .
I think the seeds are glad below!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

THE ITALIAN ARTIST, Emilio Mazzoni-Zarini, although a painter of delicate and luminous landscape, early devoted himself principally to the art of *aquaforte* in which he has become very widely known. His black and white work has been shown in a large number of exhibitions, national and international, in Italy and abroad, and has been much sought after by collectors.

He has an unfailing eye for seizing a point of view, and has produced a long series of individual portrayals of little-known and remote places in Italy, small hill towns, old *castelli*, scenes of the highways and byways of Tuscany and Umbria and other parts. In this plate he has given a delightful presentation of the hill village, or *castello*, of Vinci, famous throughout the world for its association with the great Leonardo.

Vinci lies on the southern slopes of Monte Albano, a few miles from Empoli, between Florence and Pisa, and possesses an old castle, dating from days long before Leonardo. This was the scene of Leonardo's childhood and early youth, and from these high places he could look out upon an immense and splendid panorama of hills and plain, watch the birds wheeling in the illimitable sky spaces, note the "magnanimous way of the falcon," and perhaps even thus early begin to formulate those dreams of human flight which occupied so much of his thought and time in later years, as he strove to realize his own prophecy. "There shall be wings."

On a higher level of the hills stands the farm of Anchiano, where a more modern building replaces the one in which, according to a commemorative tablet, Leonardo was born; but the actual building matters little in comparison with the unchanged surroundings, the immense vistas that, as a boy, his eyes must have traveled and observed, seeing, in all the essentials, what those who climb these slopes still see today.

In association with the great Leonardo Exhibition in Milan, opened last spring, little Vinci, which numbers less than a thousand inhabitants, has also held an exhibition of its modest library of books and documents, its Leonardo relics and records, its own handicrafts of straw work and other products. Many from far and wide have taken the opportunity of visiting this small place, the name of which has, through a golden-haired child once born there, been rendered famous throughout the world.

## *The Spring*

We went to it in summer when the heat
Was like a blanket tucked invisibly
But closely over everything. We sought
It often when the fields were ruled by heat,
And even shade held little comfort for
Our roving sight. Then did the forest spring
Express its coolness liquidly to all
Our common water needs. The narrow path
That led to it grew smooth beneath our feet,
And our pail freshly filled, its dullness gone,
Held nothing but the water of delight.

Now everything is changed. The air is cold,
And on the ground a covering of snow
Is thickly laid. The stalks of plants that drooped
Six months ago are now so dry and stiff
They seem to scratch against the winter air.
The spring alone retains its liquid grace,
And to its bubbling pool we go to see
The fringe of water-warmed green grass that still
Grows on. We stand beside it gazing past
The water's shining surface to espy
Bright pebbles, lace of moss, and strangely wrought
Encrusted cases of the caddis worms.
The spring becomes our dream. It is as if
The winter's blanket had been opened here
For our especial joy, and we looked through
At scenes of summer ever calm and fair.

WADE VAN DORE

## London's Gardens on Thames Side

LONDON POSSESSES a heritage of intriguing place names—signposts of the past—and none more so than those which point to the fact that once flowers and fruits of the earth flourished where now we carry on our daily work amid bricks and mortar. Diamond merchants have not always been entrenched in Hatton Garden, nor the police in Vine Street. Bejewelled Lords and Ladies of the Court disported themselves once in Whitehall Gardens, not black-coated Government officials, and there was a time when opera singers would have been incongruous in Covent (or the Convent) Garden. Primrose Hill was once smothered with country flowers. Under Honor Oak, or the Oak of Honour, Queen Elizabeth partook of sylvan refreshment. Cornhill, Finch Lane, The Poultry, The Walbrook—all these and a host of other names have significance; they are a commentary on bygone ages in a city which is one of the richest in historical interests of any in the world. . . .

The names "Embankment Gardens" and "Whitehall Gardens" are suggestive of past glories and the stretch from the one to the other was indeed one of magnificent palaces and gardens flanking the river. . . .

These gardens bordering the Thames between the Fleet River and Westminster were mostly terraced down to their landing-stages. The Thames was the great highway, fresh and clean, gay with barges and wherries. The palaces and gardens made a lovely border to the river, just as the river made a splendid setting for them. Mr. Ordish with reason compares this reach of the river to the Grand Canal in Venice; the boats, barges and wherries being the Elizabethan gondolas, and the watermen the gondoliers.

Nearest to the City were the Temple Gardens. What memories are conjured up by the mere mention of the name. Shakespeare had the authority of Holinshed for making here the scene of the plucking of the red and white roses as tokens of allegiance to the rival houses of Lancaster and York. . . .

The Temple Gardens for centuries after were famous for their white and red roses, the Old Provence, the Cabbage and the Maiden's Blush.

And there are later memories—of Thackeray hurrying across Fountain Court to his chambers in Hare Court; of Charles Lamb who thought this "the most elegant spot in the metropolis"; "What a transition," he said, "the passing from the crowded Strand or Fleet Street by unexpected avenues, into its magnificent ample squares, its classic green recesses." And memories too of Dr. Johnson as he took the afternoon air under the old sycamore, soliloquizing, Boswell the while marking and inwardly digesting; and of their lovable, trying, open-handed and impecunious friend, Oliver Goldsmith, living in Garden Court and deeply interesting himself in the manners and customs of the rookery which he could observe from his window.—HELEN G. NUSSEY, in "London Gardens of the Past." (London: The Bodley Head, John Lane.)

## „Unaussprechlicher Friede"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER PSALMIST SCHRIEB (Ps. 119. 165): „Großen Frieden haben, die dein Gesetz lieben; sie werden nicht straucheln". In einer von Streit, Krieg und Zwietracht zerrissenen Welt steht der Friedensgedanke als Leuchtfeuer, indem er die Menschen zu höheren und besseren Zuständen menschlichen Denkens und Lebens führt. Wie die Worte des Psalmisten andeuten, ist Friede der Lohn rechten Denkens—der Liebe zum Gesetz Gottes und des Gehorsams gegen das Gesetz Gottes, die göttliche Liebe, ohne die es keinen wahren und dauernden Frieden unter Menschen oder Völkern geben kann.

Der Psalmist schrieb auch (Ps. 37, 37): „Bleibe fromm und halte dich recht; denn das Ende eines solchen Menschen ist Friede". In dem Bewußtsein, woraus der vollkommene Mensch besteht, ist kein Raum für den Glauben an Streit und Krieg. Dieses Bewußtsein ist von Gerechtigkeits- und Friedensideen erfüllt. Der vollkommene Mensch ist geistig, nicht materiell. Wenn diese Wahrheit über dem menschlichen Denken dämmert, wird wahrer und dauernder Friede, unser geistiges Erbe, kund werden. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 264) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy: „Geistiges Leben und Gesegnetsein ist die einzige Augenscheinlichkeit, an der wir das wahre Dasein erkennen können, und die uns den unaussprechlichen Frieden empfinden läßt, der aus einer allumfassenden geistigen Liebe kommt".

Alle Nachfolger Christi, der Wahrheit, sollten die Ermahnung des Apostels Paulus liebevoll annehmen: „Habt mit allen Menschen Frieden" (Röm. 12, 18). Wenn dies der Antrieb aller Menschen wird, wird es keinen Krieg mehr geben. Streit und Zwietracht, die keinen rechtmäßigen Platz haben, werden aufhören, und die wahre Menschenbrüderschaft wird aufgerichtet werden.

Dieser ideale Zustand ist nicht zu übersinnlich, um praktisch zu sein. Der Friede ist eine gegenwärtige Möglichkeit bei allen, die Gottes Gesetz lieben und in Übereinstimmung damit leben. „Mit allen Menschen Frieden haben", erfordert, daß wir geistig recht von unseren Mitmenschen denken. Gott recht sehen, heißt auch den Menschen recht sehen. In dem Verhältnis, wie man diese Ansicht hegt, wird das Kriegführen aufhören.

In falschem Denken kann kein Friede sein. Daher bedeutet Frieden haben, über sein eigenes Denken wachen, indem man nur als wirklich zugibt, was vollkommen und gut ist. Alles Böse—Sünde, Widerwärtigkeit und Krankheit—bestehen nur im falschen, menschlichen Denken und müssen aus dem Denken ausgeschlossen werden, wenn man Frieden finden will. Vollkommenheit und Freiheit, Freude und Friede müssen beständig als die Beweise gerechten Denkens bekräftigt werden. Der Friede ist eine geistige Eigenschaft, die dem wirklichen Menschen gehört, und die er beständig bekundet.

Wenn zwei Menschen in Streit geraten, kommt es daher, daß sie das Gesetz der Liebe nicht kennen gelernt und sich gegen den Mesmerismus falschen Denkens nicht genügend geschützt haben. Wenn Völker in den Krieg ziehen, kommt es oft daher, daß mesmerische Beeinflussung sowohl in einzelnen als auch in der Gesamtheit am Werke zu sein scheint.

Dem Christlichen Wissenschafter ist es klar, daß das Böse nicht an Macht gewinnt, weil es von vielen angenommen wird. Es ist unwirklich und gänzlich unwahr, ob es von vielen oder von einem geglaubt wird. Das Böse ist nie Macht. Es ist nie Gesetz; denn alle Macht und alles Gesetz gehören Gott.

Das große Bedürfnis ist, daß die Menschen diese geistige Tatsache trotz allem gegenteiligen Augenschein erkennen lernen und ihr Denken damit in Übereinstimmung bringen. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 278) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Der Friede ist die Verheißung und der Lohn der Rechtlichkeit. Die Regierungen haben kein Recht, in die Zivilisation das Zerrbild unzivilisierter Staatswirtschaft einzupflanzen. Der Krieg ist an und für sich ein Übel, unmenschlich, teuflisch. Sieg im Irrtum ist Niederlage in der Wahrheit". Und auf der nächsten Seite fährt sie fort: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt Christi Worten und Taten neue Kraft. Das Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft beweist den Frieden". Mrs. Eddy war eine ernste Befürworterin des Friedens, indem sie beständig für die Harmonie und das Wohlergehen der Menschheit arbeitete. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter, die ihr Beispiel und ihre liebevollen Ermahnungen beständig vor Augen haben, trachten danach, selbst das Geringfügigste, das Disharmonie hervorrufen könnte, aus ihrem Denken auszuschließen. Ehe man „mit allen Menschen Frieden haben" kann, muß man lernen, mit sich selber Frieden zu haben. Dies erfordert christlich-wissenschaftliches Denken, das Irrtum und Mißklang ausschließt und Harmonie und Frieden dafür bietet.

Wo Krankheit ist, kann kein dauernder Friede sein. Wo Zorn, Eifersucht oder Rache ist, kann kein Friede sein. Wirklicher Friede schließt leibliche und seelische Gesundheit, Harmonie und Freiheit in sich.

Wenn man die Lehren der Bibel und des Lehrbuchs Wissenschaft und Gesundheit ergründet und anwendet, findet man das einzige Rezept für dauernden Frieden. Dieser erscheint in dem Verhältnis, wie man im menschlichen Denken alles überwindet, was zu Streit führt. Gott und den Menschen als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis recht erkennen, prägt Frieden und Harmonie ein. Eliphas ermahnte Hiob (Hiob 22, 21): „So vertrage dich nun mit ihm [Gott] und habe Frieden; daraus wird dir viel Gutes kommen". Diesen Rat können alle, die das Gute suchen und ernstlich wahren Frieden wünschen, mit Vertrauen befolgen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

## "Unspeakable peace"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE PSALMIST WROTE (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them." In a world torn by strife, warfare, and dissension, the thought of peace stands as a beacon light, leading mankind toward higher and better conditions of human thinking and living. As the Psalmist's words indicate, peace is the reward of right thinking—love for and obedience to the law of God, divine Love, without which there can be no true and enduring peace among men or nations.

The Psalmist also wrote (Psalms 37:37), "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." In the consciousness which constitutes the perfect man, there is no room for belief in strife and warfare. This consciousness is filled with ideas of righteousness and peace. The perfect man is spiritual, not material. As this truth dawns upon human thought, there will be manifested true and permanent peace, our spiritual heritage. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264) Mary Baker Eddy states, "Spiritual living and blessedness are the only evidences, by which we can recognize true existence and feel the unspeakable peace which comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love."

All followers of Christ, Truth, should lovingly accept St. Paul's injunction (Romans 12:18), "Live peaceably with all men." When this becomes the motivating impulse of all men, there will be no more war. Strife and dissension, which have no legitimate place, will cease, and the true brotherhood of man be established.

This ideal condition is not too transcendental to be practical. Peace is a present possibility with all those who love God's law, and live in accordance therewith. To "live peaceably with all men" requires a spiritually right estimate of one's fellow men. To see God aright is also to see man aright. In the proportion that this view is held before one, warfare will cease.

There can be no peace in wrong thinking. Therefore, to be at peace means to guard one's own thinking, admitting as real only that which is perfect and good. The elements of evil—sin, discord, and disease—obtain only in wrong human thinking and must be excluded from thought, if one would find peace. Perfection and freedom, joy and peace, must be constantly affirmed as the evidences of righteous thinking. Peace is a spiritual quality, which belongs to and is constantly manifested by the real man.

When two individuals engage in strife, it is because they have not learned the law of Love, and have not sufficiently protected themselves from the mesmerism of wrong thinking. When nations go to war it is often because mesmeric suggestion seems to be operating both individually and collectively.

To the Christian Scientist it is plain that evil does not gain in potency because it is accepted by large numbers. It is unreal and utterly false, though many or one believe it. Evil is never power; it is never law, for all power and all law belong to God.

The great need is that men should learn and steadily conform their thinking to this spiritual fact, despite any evidence to the contrary. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 278) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Peace is the promise and reward of rightness. Governments have no right to engraft into civilization the burlesque of uncivil economics. War is in itself an evil, barbarous, devilish. Victory in error is defeat in Truth;" and on the next page she continues: "Christian Science reinforces Christ's sayings and doings. The Principle of Christian Science demonstrates peace." Mrs. Eddy was an earnest advocate of peace, constantly working for the harmony and well-being of humanity. Christian Scientists, having her example and loving admonitions constantly before them, strive to exclude from their thought even the faintest beginnings of that which might produce discord. Before one can "live peaceably with all men," he must learn to live peaceably with himself. This requires Christianly scientific thinking, which excludes error and discord, offering in their place, harmony and peace.

Where there is disease, there can be no lasting peace. Where there is anger, jealousy, or revenge, there can be no peace. Real peace includes health, harmony, and freedom, physical and mental.

As one studies and applies the teachings of the Bible and Science and Health, he finds the only recipe for enduring peace. This appears in proportion as one overcomes the elements in human thought which engender strife. To know God aright and man as God's image and likeness inculcates peace and harmony. Job was admonished by Eliphaz (Job 22:21), "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." This advice can be followed with confidence by those who seek good and earnestly desire true peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## *A Butterfly*

I saw a fallen flower
On cold stones lie:
Then flutter, flutter to its stem,
A butterfly!

MORITAKE (1472-1549)

—Interpreted from the Japanese by LOIS J. ERICKSON.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940

## Fish Industry In Boston For U.S. Inspection

**Group to urge passage of bill at hearings to be held at Washington on Feb. 6 to 8.**

Boston's $20,000,000 fishing industry is rallying its forces to save the proposed national legislation that would require Uncle Sam to put his stamp of approval on quality of fish products, hearings on which are scheduled to be held in Washington Feb. 6 to 8. The bill failed to pass at the last session of Congress, and a committee of leaders of the industry from Boston and New England plan to argue for it at the hearings.

Under the proposed law, it would become mandatory for the Bureau of Fisheries to inspect all fish as it goes into the freezers, certifying as to its quality and grade. This, say the Boston fish dealers, would assure the public of high quality seafood, in so far as its condition at time of freezing is concerned. The certificates for each lot would be dated. The fish men are to ask that exemption be provided for any branch of the industry that desires to be without such a federal guarantee of quality.

"The aim of the industry is to give the public quality beyond criticism," declared John A. Fulham, newly elected President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, today. Mr. Fulham, in an interview, outlined auspicious plans for the Association and the industry during the ensuing year. Efforts to widen the scope of activities of the group will be made, he said, and new impetus will be given to the educational program that includes cooking schools to show how delicious sea foods can be with proper preparation.

Prior to the hearings on the proposed inspection and certification of fish, the New England Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee to Secretary Harold I. Ickes of the Department of the Interior, will meet with Mr. Ickes to discuss fish industry problems and to make recommendations. This committee was originally formed when the Bureau of Fisheries was in the Department of Commerce. Since the consolidation of Federal departments last July 1, the Bureau has been in the Department of the Interior, said Mr. Fulham.

In addition to the newly elected officers, just made public the following directors were elected by the Association: Ralph Chiacchio, Joseph Cahill, Walter Hallett, John Nagle, A. L. Parker, H. F. Robinson, B. F. Whalen, John F. O'Hara, Edmund L. Dunn, John A. Fulham, J. J. Lamere, Hugh O'Brien, Harold Randlett, William S. Wennerberg and Roy O'Donnell.

With Mr. Fulham heading the association—he comes from a family who has been long in the fishing industry—three groups at the Fish Pier are headed by men of that family. John N. Fulham heads the Boston Fish Market Corporation; John N. L. Fulham heads the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Co.; and John A. Fulham is at the helm of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

## Orchid Collection Gift to Harvard

One of the finest private collections of orchids in the world, consisting of 57,000 specimens, has been presented to the Harvard Botanical Museum by its director, Prof. Oakes Ames.

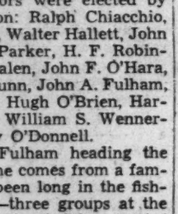
The collection, which includes specimens of almost all the 600-odd known genera of the orchid family, will supplement the Museum's already fine collection. It will make possible even more thorough research into this branch of botany than that now conducted, Museum officials announce. Such research now occupies the full time of a staff of four men.

In addition to the collection of flowers, Professor Ames has given the University his orchid library of more than 1,800 volumes and pamphlets, and has established an endowed curatorship for the collection with the sum of $68,000.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow flurries tonight and Friday morning; slightly warmer tonight; falling temperature Friday afternoon and night; lowest temperature tonight near 23 degrees; gentle variable winds becoming moderate southwest tonight shifting to northerly and increasing Friday.




**Maine and New Hampshire:** Mostly cloudy with light snow tonight and in the interior on Friday; colder on Friday.

**Vermont:** Light snow tonight and Friday; colder Friday and in the northern portions tonight.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Occasional light snow tonight and Friday morning; slightly warmer tonight followed by colder on Friday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Gentle shifting winds becoming moderately southwesterly tonight and shifting to northerly on Friday; light snow tonight and Friday.

### Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 29 | 20 | New Orleans | 38 | 36 |
| Chicago | 31 | 29 | New York | 23 | 22 |
| Denver | 30 | 30 | Norfolk | 25 | 24 |
| Helena | 19 | 11 | Philadelphia | 27 | 26 |
| Kansas City | 34 | 30 | St. Louis | 34 | 33 |
| Los Angeles | 56 | 55 | San Francisco | 54 | 54 |
| Miami | 46 | 44 | Washington | 19 | 16 |
| Minneapolis | 16 | 16 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 1.
B—Minimum, Jan. 31.

### High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:37; height, 8.7 feet. Friday, 6:05; height, 9.7 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:36.

## *Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign*

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1940, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Wide Scope of Activities**

Between Jan. 22 and Feb. 6, 119 social agencies and federations, comprising over 175 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1940 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign goal is this year set at $4,625,000, and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 24 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 50 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 103 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is President. Francis C. Gray is General Chairman of its 1940 appeal.

**Aid Given Without Discrimination**

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 34,335 families, comprising more than 136,211 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 112,681 meals and 42,305 nights' lodging; 10,865 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid; 18,216 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 162,049 days' care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 13,962 children; 22,976 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,642 settlement house clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training; 78,960 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

**Serves Large Population Area**

It is important to realize in connection with the appeal, that the local agencies in Cambridge, Belmont, Dedham, Lexington, Needham, Watertown, and Winchester will participate in the 1940 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the Nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society, and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

## Youth Centers Sought for Boston

Twenty young men and women called to see Mayor Tobin at City Hall this morning to protest the proposed erection of a Municipal Stadium with money from the George Robert White Fund.

The delegates, whom the Mayor could not see because of a full appointment schedule, said they came from Dorchester, South Boston, the North and West Ends, and represented the Massachusetts Youth Council, Unitarian Young People of Greater Boston, and the North End Joint Planning Committee.

They proposed, instead of a stadium, the erection of youth centers in the North and West Ends, a gymnasium in South Boston, and a health unit in Dorchester.

Discussion about a Municipal Stadium has recently been revived and, according to Mayor Tobin who is chairman of the Trustees of the George Robert White Fund, is being "seriously considered" although there has been no formal discussion of "site, size, and design."

*State Educator*

### Miss Alice B. Beal

**Appointed supervisor of elementary education**

Miss Alice B. Beal of Bridgewater and Louis J. Gaetani of Weymouth will take over new duties today in the Massachusetts Department of Education, according to Commissioner Walter F. Downey.

Miss Beal, Director of Teacher Training at State Teachers College at Bridgewater for the past 10 years, will become Supervisor of Elementary Education, filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mrs. Florence I. Gay; and Mr. Gaetani of the Quincy School Department will become Assistant Supervisor of Teacher Training in public service occupations, and will be in charge of the firemen training courses.

Miss Beal is a graduate of the college at Bridgewater and has done graduate work at Boston, Columbia, and Harvard.

## Boots and Shoes And Textiles Jump

New England's textile mills showed a sharp increase last year in the consumption of cotton and wool as compared with 1938, together with a smaller jump in the production of boots and shoes, according to a report today by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The Bank said, in its monthly review of industrial and financial conditions in New England, that wool consumption was about 40 per cent higher than in 1938, cotton consumption 23.4 per cent, and boot and shoe production 5.3 per cent.

## Bay State Building in 1939 Tops Year Before Record

Massachusetts building construction in 1939 reached a total of $49,479,003 compared to $48,960,813 in 1938, according to statistics released today by the State Department of Labor and Industries, on figures received from 55 municipalities.

While the 1939 total is the second best since 1931, it is far behind the $181,299,436 total reached in 1927.

A breakdown of the figures shows that in 1939 3,600 new residential buildings costing a total of $19,735,425 were listed in the building permits, compared to 3,059 at a value of $16,090,793 in 1938.

Boston led all other communities in building, with a total of $8,459,493, of which $2,485,650 represented new residential building.

The City of Springfield was second with a total of $3,501,007, of which new residential construction totalled $687,000.

Worcester, with construction totalling $3,500,530, was third. Its residential construction amounted to $1,570,233.

Newton, with a total construction valued at $2,958,097, was fourth highest in the Commonwealth, but unlike the other leaders, its building was mostly residential inasmuch as this type of construction totalled $2,323,660.

The Department pointed out that the monthly building figures of the 55 municipalities do not include the reports from 34 other municipalities which only recently started to submit records of their building permits. During the year 1939 these 34 municipalities reported building permits totalling $7,906,857 of which 73.2 per cent represented new residential building. Among these 34 municipalities, the Department said, the communities of Southbridge, Weymouth and Westwood were outstanding for the amount of residential construction reported. Southbridge reported 127 new residential buildings, Weymouth 101 and Westwood 94.

For the month of December, 1939, the 55 regularly reporting municipalities announced building permits totalling $2,785,216. Boston, Newton, Worcester, Brookline and Wellesley led the State in residential building during the past year.

## R. I. Senator Calls for Probe Into Wire Tapping of Officials

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) — Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island demanded today a Senate committee investigate wire tapping of public officials' lines in Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. Senator Green told the Senate a "New York detective agency" had "sent its agent to tap the wires of elected public officials and private citizens" in these States.

Within the past three months, Senator Green said, telephone wires leading into the "home of the Mayor of one of the largest cities in my State have been tapped and also the wires leading to the home and State office and to the private law firm of the Attorney General of Rhode Island."

The home telephones of Rhode Island's Republican Attorney General, Louis B. Jackvony, and of Pawtucket's Democratic Mayor, Thomas P. McCoy, were found to have been tapped early in December after a Grand Jury recommended an audit and investigation of Pawtucket municipal affairs. As a result, a Federal Grand Jury made an investigation, assisted by United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath, and indicted several persons connected with a New York detective agency. A special asistant Rhode Island Attorney General in charge of election frauds investigation was dismissed by Mr. Jackvony Dec. 18 for "having been associated with persons connected with the wiretapping."

**Direct an Inquiry**

Senator Green, introducing a resolution which if adopted would direct an investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, added that "these detectives have travelled back and forth between New York and these other places, living lavishly at hotels and in private houses while working at this business and some of them are former government employees who were discharged from the agencies for which they formerly worked."

Besides wire tapping, Senator Green said he had been informed "these agents have preyed upon responsible business men."

"In one case," the Rhode Island Senator said he had been informed, "they assured a citizen of my State that his application for a broadcasting license could be obtained from the Federal Communications Commission for a consideration." He added "this matter has been brought to the attention of the Commission."

The Senator declared the Department of Justice was investigating the activities of the "agents" and that the U. S. Attorney in Rhode Island, Howard McGrath, would soon present his case to the federal grand jury.

As Senator Green completed his remarks on the Senate floor Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana asked him if he knew who hired the detectives. Senator Green replied he could not "say I know, but I suspect who they are."

**Official Discharged**

Senator Green added that a special assistant of the Attorney General of Rhode Island, "recommended to the Attorney General by the Governor of Rhode Island, has been discharged from his office by the Attorney General because he refused to inform his superior of his transactions with this detective agency."

The Senator contended the public "was interested in knowing whether or not public or private funds were used and furnished this detective agency or other agencies to send investigators to the different states to interrupt and tap the communication services of elected public officials."

The resolution, which must be approved by the Senate, would authorize a $15,000 appropriation for the investigation.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana is Chairman of the Interestate Commerce Committee which Senator Green has asked to conduct the investigation.

## Buzzards Bay Channel Cut for Ship

For the second time in 24 hours the motor barge T. J. Conway was today freed from ice which had trapped the vessel.

The craft was caught for two hours in Dorchester Bay yesterday until freed by a private tug. Last night the vessel sailed for Providence, R. I., but was frozen in while in Buzzards Bay.

The Coast Guard cutter Tahoe broke a channel through 12-inch ice today to free the vessel.

Ice delayed the movement of several ships and trapped some of the smaller ones along the entire New England seaboard today.

Three tugs attempted to break a channel through heavy ice in the Town River, Quincy, to allow an oil laden barge to reach a distributing plant which was reported to be short of supplies.

After three hours' work without making any impression on the heavy ice, the tugs gave up the task and the Coast Guard icebreaker Raritan was ordered to break out a channel.

The Boston motor barge Marshall B. Hall radio-telephoned a report that she was trapped by heavy ice in the Thames River below New London, Conn.

The Coast Guard harbor boat A. B. 59 was ordered to Wickford, R. I., to investigate ice conditions and to free a fishing vessel if possible.

Credit was given by shipping men today to the new straight Hog Island channel for keeping the Cape Cod Canal open to navigation.

*On Top in Feline World*

By a Staff Photographer

**Pedigreed Trio at Boston Cat Show**

**Top—Suzanne Cotchett, of Hingham, holding "Blu-Two," a Siamese belonging to Miss Muriel Glenz of Hempstead, L. I. Middle—Miss Ethel Ring of North Cambridge using Mrs. Emmet Kelly's "Delphi Commander of Katahdin," a "silver" chinchilla, as a neckpiece. Bottom—Mrs. O'Diana Seaman of Jamaica, L. I., with her Manx barred tabby, "Bobette," prize-winner at the recent New York show.**

## Sleek Cats Greet Their Public

With all the patience which their mistresses exhibit while in the hands of beauty salon experts, 138 cats—more or less—submitted to about the same ministrations today while being benched at the thirty-fifth annual championship Cat Show of the Boston Cat Club in Horticultural Hall.

To the soothing sentiments of owners there was an overtone of "meows" and its opposite, the bellicose "r-r-rouw," and some contented purring, while the show entries in what is decidedly a "Siamese year" went through their ablutions.

To a cat amateur it all appeared quite complicated. Application of fuller's earth, a thorough combing and a brisk brushing made each cat look its best at the opening of the two-day show. The expression "pitt" was heard a number of times as this outside-cage operation was under way.

Judging by the award ribbons decorating the cages, entries lean decidedly to the regal side, including a number of "refugee" cats sent to this country for safe-keeping by breeders in England. The term "alley cat" is distinctly out and for it has been substituted the more kindly "domestic pet" or "household pet."

The cats run from the sleek, short-hair Siamese "seal points" or "blue points" with fawn colored bodies, to many varieties of fluffy, cuddly Persians, tailless Manx cats, and on along the line through 193 classes to the "domestics."

To the uninitiated the catalogue bristles with unfamiliar terms. In addition, it practically pre-supposes a fluency in Persian, Siamese, Chinese and French in order to pronounce the names of the entries.

Persians, for example, are classified as "whites," "reds," "blues," "silvers, "smokes." "Blue" really is a soft gray; "silver" is approximately that, with white hair tipped with black; "smoke" implies a black face, back and legs with a white ruff and white on the underside of the body.

## Taxpayer Body Seeks Recovery Of Storm Cash

**Auditor pursues study of contracts, planning report—Proof of fraud called necessary.**

A serious search for means to recover a sizable portion of the $19,000,000 spent under former Gov. Charles F. Hurley as the result of the September, 1938, hurricane was started today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, following up its victory yesterday, when Judge George F. Leary of the Superior Court cut from $410,232 to $213,170 the amount the State must pay under Teachers' Colleges hurricane contracts.

Judge Leary, in a series of far-reaching decisions, voided nine of 12 contracts, stating the bond issue approved by the Legislature limited the work to hurricane and flood repairs, while the contracts call for work beyond such repairs. On eight of the voided contracts, however, Judge Leary ruled that the State must pay a "fair value" of $76,220 for actual hurricane repair work.

To this amount is added the $90,000 paid to Martin W. Ryan under a special legislative act settling his $134,485 contract for work at the Framingham Teachers' College, and $46,950 paid to the J. J. Powers Company on a value basis for work done at the Fitchburg Teachers' College. Thus the $213,170 payment figure is reached.

The $197,061 saving on the hurricane contracts is increased by another $24,000 through the complete voiding of the contract of Edward T. P. Graham, the architect, because the court ruled he had let contracts with practically no regard to restricting the work to hurricane and flood repair.

The Judge Leary rulings came as the latest of a series of developments over the past year as the result of expenditures under the $19,000,000 bond issue floated for hurricane and flood repairs.

**Payment Withheld**

Payments on contracts in the Department of the Adjutant General and in the State Department of Conservation have been held up pending examination. In the State Department of Public Works, which spent approximately $14,000,000 of the $19,000,000, William F. Callahan was ousted as State Commissioner of Public Works on charges of extravagance and failure to limit the work to hurricane and flood repairs. In the State Department of Education, James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, was removed because of the Teachers' Colleges contract expenditures.

At present, Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, is conducting an examination of the contracts in the State Department of Public Works and promises that his report, to be issued in May, will outline a method for recovery of some of the department's expenditures.

An official of the Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who is working on the organization's private search for a legal recovery course, claimed that to recover, the State must prove fraud in connection with the contracts. But he said his group will study the Leary decisions for a possible recovery method.

Judge Leary's rulings were the first under the new law, sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, under which 24 taxpayers may file a suit against a State contract.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation which filed 11 of the 21 suits in connection with the hurricane contracts, hailed the rulings saying, "The decision shows clearly the taxpayer has at his command a powerful weapon over illegal expenditures." The other 10 suits were filed by the contractor and Mr. Graham for payment.

**Legislation or Appeal**

Judge Leary set at $79,705 the value of non-hurricane work done under the Teachers' Colleges contracts. It is expected that the contractors will file special legislation in the Massachusetts Legislature to recover this amount. It is understood that this is the only course open to the contractors, unless an unexpected appeal is taken to the State Supreme Judicial Court.

All the 11 taxpayers' suits charging fraud and collusion, named Mr. Reardon and Architect Graham as co-defendants with the contractors. However, Judge Leary made no finding of fraud or collusion. Instead, he stated in connection with Mr. Reardon:

"I find that Commissioner Reardon did not exercise the discretion vested in him in the matter of these contracts. I find that he left the preparation of the contract entirely to Graham. I find that he did not exercise his individual judgment and acted without exercise of his own judgment in permitting Graham to deal with the contractors.

"I do not find that Reardon entered into collusion with Graham or any other person in relation to these contracts."

The Judge recalled that Mr. Reardon testified that when former Gov. Charles F. Hurley named Mr. Graham as architect, he considered his responsibility ended.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 14

### Theaters

**Colonial—**
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

**Shubert—**
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Another Thin Man," with William Powell. 2:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire." 2, 5, 8.

**Coolidge Corner—**
Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart in "Destry Rides Again." 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Little Accident," starring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. Also "Goose Step, formerly called "Beasts of Berlin."

**Exeter—**
"Gulliver's Travels." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Our Neighbors, the Carters," starring Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

**Fine Arts—**
"Harvest." 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:30, 3:35, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Fenway: 3, 6:35, 10. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Green Hell," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:49, 6:50, 10. "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

**Metropolitan—**
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

**B. K. O. Boston—**
"Inspector Hornleigh on a Holiday," 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 6:40, 10:15. Also "Two Thoroughbreds," 12:15, 4:10, 8:05. Stage: Slim Timblin, Randall Sisters, Don Rios, Carr Bros. & Betty, Ted Adair & Co. 1:35, 5:30, 9:15.

**State—**
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," featuring Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 1:12, 4:14, 7:19, 10:18. Also "Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth. 11:37 a. m., 2:58, 6:01, 9:03.

**South Station Theater—**
"Tunisia—Heart of Islam," "Voodoo Fires," Robert Benchley's "See Your Doctor." "Overture to William Tell." Tomorrow: Latest March of Time, "Finland—Her Story in Pictures," "Recreating the Medieval World," "Popular Science," "The State of Washington," "Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. Scollay, 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres.

**Orpheum—**
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

**Tremont—**
"The Women," with Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford. Also "Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle and George Sanders.

**Telegraph Cinema—**
"Jai-Alai"; Spitalny's musical; "Kangaroo Country"; "The Louvre"; "Duck Hunting"; oddities and 30 minutes of news. Tomorrow: March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. till midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Kid Nightingale." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

**Uptown—**
"Eternally Yours." 1:25, 4:55, 8:30. Also "Destry Rides Again," featuring James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:30, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. Also "The Great Victor Herbert."

**University—**
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"Another Thin Man," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler. Daily except Sundays, at 3:30 and 7:45.

### Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Monday.

### Music

**Jordan Hall—**
Concert by Isabel French, soprano, George Reeves, accompanist, and George Milrood, violinist. 8:30.

### Other Events

**Peabody Playhouse—**
"My Heart's in the Highlands," by William Saroyan. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

**Public Library, Lecture Hall—**
Lecture by James Gilbert Baker, A. M., on "Comparative Study of Sun and Stars." Doors open at 4:30, but closed at 5 o'clock and throughout the lecture.

**The Barn, 36 Joy Street—**
"Awake and Sing," folk drama by Clifford Odets. 8:40 sharp.

### Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, T. Hannikainen, guest conductor. 2:30.

# Latest New Haven R. R. Issue Believed Due for Compromise

Prospects of further compromise between the New Haven Railroad and the State Public Utilities Commission appeared probable today as the Commission took under advisement the road's reopened petition to abandon 88 stations and eliminate 75 daily trains.

These stations are closed now, and that number of trains have been eliminated on a Federal Bankruptcy Court order. However, following a United States Supreme Court decision placing jurisdiction over intrastate service in the State Department of Utilities, the Utilities Commission ordered 72 of the stations reopened and many of the trains put back early this month.

Claude C. Branch, counsel for the trustees of the New Haven, warned at a hearing before the Commission yesterday that "the whole passenger service is seriously threatened and the real probability is that all will be lost permanently if the deficits continue, and we shall have to consider abandonment or give up the franchises."

Yesterday's hearing was the last of three held recently on the "88 station decision." The first hearing was on the motion of the railroad to reopen the case for presentation of new evidence. This motion was approved and the new evidence presented at the second hearing. Yesterday Mr. Branch argued his case for the railroad, and Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, argued for the State.

Mr. Pecce in his argument charged that the new formula for segregating expenses of the Old Colony, the Boston & Providence and the New Haven overloaded the local passenger expenses of the Old Colony and Boston & Providence railroads. In concluding his argument Mr. Pecce said some stations should remain closed and some should be razed to save maintenance costs but argued strongly against permanent abandonment of all 88 stations.

According to Mr. Branch, the Old Colony is the biggest expense to the New Haven with a loss of $1,200,000 for the first nine months of this year, which, he said, is some improvement over the $2,000,000 annual deficit for the past three years. The deficit for the first nine months of this year on the Boston & Providence, he said, is $636,000 as compared with losses of $1,000,000 in previous years.

In addition to challenging Mr. Branch's warning, the Assistant Attorney General asked the Commission to keep in mind that there are three roads involved, that the Boston & Providence undoubtedly will become part of the New Haven system and with the great strides the New Haven has made in recapturing business, together with the strong probability of halving its fixed charges to $6,000,000 annually, the continuation will "eventually be a goldmine."

# Gifts of Gold To Europe Is Hint of Berle

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1 (AP)—A free gift of some of America's accumulated gold and use of the resources of the Federal Reserve System to help reconstruct Europe after the war, were advanced as possibilities last night by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

When peace comes, he said, the United States will face heavy responsibilities for a return of the world to economic sanity.

Predicting as a "foregone conclusion" that the present war will be followed by "a great movement of social unrest," Mr. Berle told the Political Union of Yale University:

"It seems fantastic today to suggest handing over some of our accumulated gold as a free gift to re-establish international currency, to let other nations set their houses in order, and thereby re-establish trade and normal life. But this may not seem nearly so fantastic a few years hence.

"It seems impossible today to think of using the enormous and yet untapped resources of the Federal Reserve System as a means of rebuilding the shattered life of another continent; but when the time actually comes and we are faced with that contingency, we may find that the idea looks more like an immediate necessity than a fairy tale.

"It may even be—strange though it seems—that by dealing with some of these problems we shall learn at length that we hold the tools in our hand to remedy many of the injustices in our own social life."

He suggested that the United States might adopt the following methods of contributing to the "reconstruction of an ordered world:

1. "Sending goods which we produce in abundance to places where they are needed. . . . Paid for or not, human suffering must be relieved."

2. "Helping to set up a considerable part of the world in business again. We may do this because we should hope—and I think rightly—that the result will contribute to our own economic health."

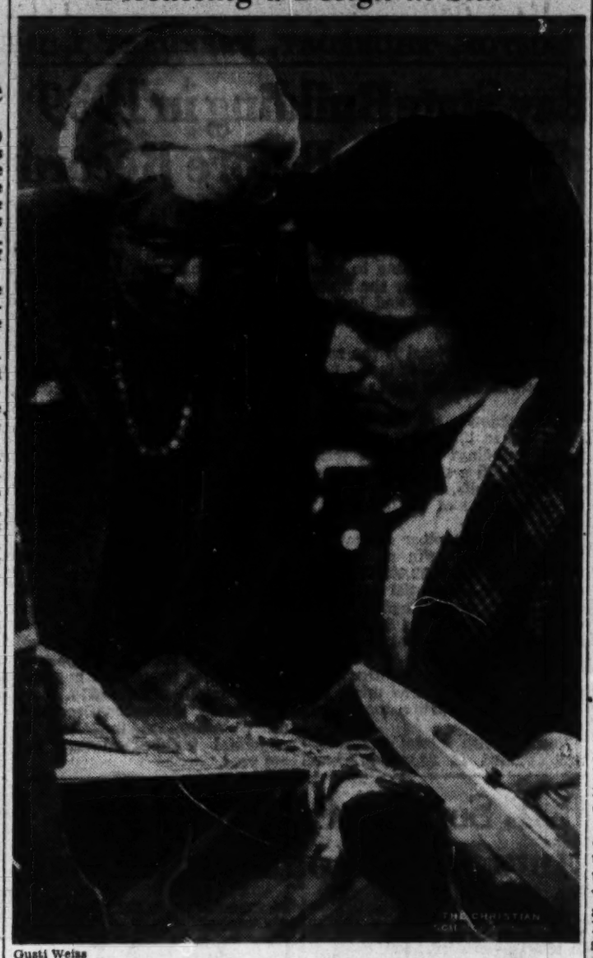
3. "American and foreign public health units working side by side, and not trying to assess the race, wealth, or origin of the people whom they endeavor to protect from disease."

4. "International lawyers endeavoring to resolve conflicts so as to re-open contact between groups and individuals."

5. "Transport pools designed primarily to assure that goods are promptly taken to the places where they are most needed."

6. "Banks and bankers pooling their resources so that the materials of life are once more everywhere available."

## Discussing a Design in Silk



Gusti Weiss

**Scene at School of Crafts at Goddard College**

**Mrs. Hubert M. Fowle (left) is talking with Miss Marion Nelson of Montpelier, Vermont**

# Vermont's School of Crafts Reviving Interest in Weaving

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLAINFIELD, Vt.—At the second annual School of Crafts, held by the Vermont Craftsmen at Goddard College recently, one large room was filled with looms, with apprentice hand weavers industriously plying their shuttles. Master weavers in charge of the group were Dr. and Mrs. Hubert W. Fowle of Thetford Hill. Their assistants were Mrs. Clara M. Castle of Brattleboro and Mrs. Bernice Mooney of Burlington.

At the largest floor loom a rag rug was being made. At a smaller floor loom a student was designing and weaving a silk table runner. At the various table looms different textiles were being created from cotton, silk, wool, or linen. And at the warping frame, more advanced students were learning how to prepare yarn for the warp, which is the difficult part of the craft.

Most of the looms were modern, but Dr. Fowle said there is still many an old loom to be found in attics and shed chambers of farm homesteads throughout Vermont. These were once used in making homespun clothing, then driven out of use by machine-made fabrics. Some of them are coming down out of storage again and being put to use as the interest in weaving as a craft revives.

Miss Christine Vaughan, Postmistress at Thetford Hill, in addition to weaving many craft articles and house furnishings, spins her own yarn and makes it into cloth for suitings.

"Beginners like weaving," said Mrs. Fowle, "because the mechanics of it can be mastered in so short a time, even though fitting the loom and preparing the warp take longer to learn. The weaver is repaid richly in the sense of accomplishment that comes to all craftsmen in creation of their self-designed handiwork."

This reward is an important consideration, Mrs. Fowle said, because money rewards are not at a high wage rate per hour in most of the hand-crafts.

Asked how fast she could weave, Mrs. Fowle showed a table runner, perhaps 24 by 30 inches, which had been done in half an hour by the use of a more difficult process on a fly shuttle loom in which the shuttle is thrown mechanically. Ordinary hand weaving she can do as fast as she can sing Brahms' "Cradle Song."

Before coming to Vermont, Mrs. Fowle was a weaving instructor for the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind. Blind workers, she said, would weave in time with their singing as soon as they learned the rhythm of the craft.

"I earn my living by weaving," Mrs. Fowle said, "but I can do it only in linen, because linen is so durable that people are willing to pay higher prices that hand work must command to be profitable. Things made of linen will last almost forever."

Dr. Fowle said they and other weavers in and near Thetford marketed their work through the society of Arts and Crafts in Boston, in Chicago, and elsewhere. As residents of a Vermont town bordering the Connecticut River, they are eligible to be members of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts, which receives a State subsidy and maintains 20 or 25 outlets in the State for work of its members.

# Best Teaching Is 'Guidance,' Expert's View

The most encouraging aspect of modern education is vocational guidance; the most amazing phenomenon on the educational horizon is the growth of the junior college; and the twofold problem of education today is, first, how to adapt high school activities to the large numbers who now flock to the high school because of the stepping up of compulsory education laws, and, second, how to adapt teaching methods to these new developments.

This, in brief, was the thought expressed here today in an interview by Prof. William C. Bagley, editor of "School and Society," national educational weekly, and formerly Professor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, who arrived here from New York this noon to inaugurate the first of his series of lectures on "Modern Techniques of Teaching," under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Courses.

**Speaks at State House**

Professor Bagley's opening talk will be held at 7:45 p. m. at Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

"Education is facing a very serious problem now," Professor Bagley stated further, "and that is, the upward expansion of mass education.

"Until recently," he said, "the only school which everyone attended was the elementary. Today the high school is practically universal in this country. The boys and girls who formerly would leave school at the end of the sixth, or perhaps the eighth grade, now go into the high school."

**"Guidance All-Inclusive"**

Opening of trade schools, such as has been New York City's answer to the problem, is not a logical solution for the country as a whole, because smaller communities do not have the budget of a large city. Shop equipment is expensive, competent instructors hard to find, he said.

"Enlarging the curriculum, I should say, would be the answer," Professor Bagley declared.

Encouragement concerning guidance makes him feel that in the future, the word "guidance" may supplant the word "teacher."

"Guidance," he explained, "is an all-inclusive term. It means educational guidance, that is, getting pupils into courses for which they are best fitted. And it means vocational aid to students preparing to enter the business world."

# Former Boston Man a Factor In Income Tax Prosecutions

Leo Looney, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney-General, now in Boston assisting with the Federal investigation of Massachusetts dog racing activities, is one of the men at the top of the apparently scrambled heap through which passes the Nation's income tax cases.

His appearance in a locality usually coincides with Federal grand jury action signaling the beginning—or rather the ending, for prosecution is the ultimate result of three months' to three years' preparation—of investigation of somebody's tax return.

Mr. Looney came to Boston this week at the request of Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney for Massachusetts. With Henry M. Leen, Assistant Attorney, and Mr. Brandon, Mr. Looney has supervised presentation of evidence to the extraordinary grand jury which for the past month has been investigating the incomes of operators of Massachusetts dog racetracks. The investigation resulted in the return last week of one indictment charging James J. Egan, Dighton track operator, with tax evasion.

Before the file involving a citizen's income tax reports reaches Mr. Looney, it probably has covered hundreds of miles and passed over the desks of dozens of officials.

Investigation is initiated by the Treasury Department, which claims original jurisdiction over income tax cases. The inquiry may arise from several sources, from routine check-up, public disclosures, another investigation, or from annonymous tips—and the Department receives thousands of these a year. Although the percentage of false leads from these sources is high, every one is investigated and sometimes provides the missing link in the Government's chain of evidence.

The Attorney General's office has the power to compromise any case, civil or criminal. A compromise may, and often does, call for full payment of the tax, interest, and penalties.

A Bostonian, Mr. Looney's interests in the Government carry him all over the country, assisting in conduct of criminal cases or in arguments on civil tax matters before the Circuit Court of Appeals. Passing the Bar in 1928, after studying at Boston University, Harvard University and Los Angeles College of Law, Mr. Looney practiced here until he became a Special Assistant in 1934.

# Back-to-the-Farm Again

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1 (AP)—George D. Aiken of Vermont expressed the belief last night that the future would find a much larger percentage of the population living on farms, possibly to avoid experiences suffered by city dwellers in warfare abroad.

In an address to the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, Governor Aiken said: "If war should result in the utilization of the airplane as an instrument of destruction to its greatest degree, the whole world will learn how unhealthy it is to concentrate our population and our industrial activities in great centers along river banks."

Better days for "all of us who till the soil" were predicted by the Republican Governor as he reviewed improved farm conditions "largely brought about by farm organizations, working hand in hand with State and Federal agencies."

Governor Aiken said he believed that if more people lived in the country, the result would be greater retail consumption for products of the farm and a corresponding decrease in shipments to the cities.

He commended achievements of farm co-operatives, the Federal milk marketing order for the Boston market and the Timber Salvage Corporation, but asserted "legislation alone can't alleviate hard times in agriculture or anything else. The solution rests with us."

Governor Aiken also predicted that in the near future fast freezing apparatus would be considered as much a necessity on farms as running water, making available the year around fresh fruits, vegetables, meats and dairy products, stored in time of surplus.

# Saltonstall Urges Strong Party Lines

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged the strengthening of party lines in this present "threatening and complex period" and declared there is "an imperative need for the tempering of conflicting policies in the furnace of public opinion."

"World wide problems of terrifying import make it more vital than ever that the American people make no mistake in choosing wise and strong leaders in 1940," he wrote in an editorial in "The Woman Republican," published by the Women's Division of the New York Republican State Committee.

He asserted that "in the coming national election our citizens will be so firmly agreed on the objective of preserving our peace and national security that partisanship will have no place in those discussions."

Expressing belief that the Republican Party had "an excellent chance" to carry Massachusetts this year, Governor Saltonstall said that "with progressive leaders and enlightened voters" the prospects were bright for "providing a government which will permit our citizens to earn their bread and butter and live life as we know it should be lived."

# Board Orders Five-Cent Fare

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Saugus Transit Company on Jan. 27."

Just how the change in records came to be made, and how the bus company came to charge the higher rate, was not explained by the Public Utilities Commissioner.

It was announced, however, that the Commission had approved an amendment to its "no fraud" motion, declaring that its Chief Engineer, William J. Keefe, had "overstepped his authority, and was overzealous in his efforts, for which conduct the Commission hereby expresses its disapproval and reprimands him therefor."

There were no details as to what Mr. Keefe had done to provoke such censure.

Further mystery was added to the situation by disclosure that Richard D. Grant, the member of the Commission who first had charged that the ten-cent fare was an error, had voted against the "no fraud" resolution and its amendment of censure for Mr. Keefe. The Commissioners, however, were unanimous in voting to cut the fare to five cents.

The Public Utilities Commission, after taking action on the Winthrop-to-Orient Heights fare, awarded an emergency, 60-day bus license to the Service Bus Lines, Inc., for service between Winthrop Highlands and Lynn.

The line will operate from Winthrop Highlands through the Beachmont section of Revere, along Crescent Beach through Oak Island, Point of Pines and then to the Narrow Gauge depot in Lynn. The fare will be 10 cents.

The license was awarded after a conference between the Commission and George Anzuoni, Treasurer of the company, and James Sullivan, Attorney. The service is expected to be inaugurated tomorrow.

# What U. S. Spent In New England

Four New England states have received nearly $600,000,000 in Federal funds since April, 1935, according to figures on file today in the office of Eugene E. Reed, regional director of Government reports in Boston.

Expenditures to states included $473,313,971 to Massachusetts; $56,763,272 to Maine; $38,074,085 to New Hampshire; and $30,543,510 to Vermont.

Funds covered projects for highways, public buildings, housing, public recreation, conservation, public utilities, transportation, education, rural rehabilitation, and relief.

# Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 234 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—Third Sundays, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:45 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73 mc. (25.6m.), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m.).
Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Series of programs, Feb. 12-17, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—March 11-16, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

**New Hampshire**

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

**Rhode Island**

Providence—Saturdays, Feb. 17, March 30, 12:15 p. m., March 9, April 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

**Vermont**

Burlington—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc. (25.6m.), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m.).

**Republic of Panama**

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5J, 9.607mc (31.22m).

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

# Tobin Seeks 1941 Roads Convention

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin gave a five-minute telephone speech this afternoon to the American Roadbuilders Association meeting in annual convention in Chicago. The object of his talk was to induce the Association to hold its 1941 convention in Boston.

## Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Rome—7:20 p. m.—News in English; Opera Selections; Rosita Jemma Wade. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
London—8 p. m.—"Background to the News." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Tokyo—6:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Madrid—6:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88meg., 252m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.03meg., 49.8m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 550kc-WEEI-545m | 900kc-WBZ-333m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Harvey and Dell" | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Ireene Wicker, songs | "Midstream"; drama | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "In Hollywood" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; drama | "Little Orphan Annie" | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | "25 Years Ago"; news | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | "Dinner Dance" | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 6:45 Today in Europe | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports and music | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | "Memory Lane" |
| 7:15 Movie comment | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | "I Love a Mystery" | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | News Service |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews | "Massachusetts on the March"; drama | Sports Writers' Quiz | "Unsung Americans" | Dance Music |
| 7:45 | | Sports Writers' Quiz | Dean James M. Landis | Dance Music |
| 8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers | Musical Americans; choir and orchestra | George Jessel Celebrity Program; guests; orch. | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | Housing talk |
| 8:15 "Strange as It Seems"; wax news | Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra | "These We Love"; drama | Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge | Variety Musicale |
| 8:30 | | Radio sketch | | "Waltz Tempos" |
| 8:45 | | | | American Legion speaker |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour | Eastman School of Music Symphony Orchestra | "Good News of 1940"; Edward Arnold, m. c.; | Raymond Gram Swing | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | | | Rep. Hinshaw, Calif. | |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour | Town Meeting: "Should We Stay Out of the | Claudette Colbert in sketch; orchestra | Gus Arnheim's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | | | Gus Arnheim's Orch. | |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or. | Philippines"; Paul V. McNutt; N. Roosevelt; | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; The Music | Secretary of War Harry Woodring | News Service |
| 10:15 Income Tax talk | H. Leopold Spitalny's | Maids; Johnny Scott | News Service | Dance Orchestra |
| 10:30 Sports; news | Orchestra; vocalists | Trotter's Orchestra | Henry Weber's Orches- | Streamliners |
| 10:45 Music; weather | | | | Elias Breeskin's Or. |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; weather | News Service | tra; vocalists | "Sportascope" |
| 11:15 "Master Works on the Air" | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Lennie Hayton's Orch. | California Ramblers |
| 11:30 | "Music You Want" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Johnny Long's Orch. | The Islanders |
| 11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | McFarland Twins' Orch. | News Service |

## Friday's Programs

| 550kc-WEEI-545m | 900kc-WBZ-333m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Variety; news | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | "Young America Speaks" | |
| 8:00 Today in Europe | Variety Hour; talks; recordings | News Service | Bailey Axton, songs | News Service |
| 8:15 Shopping talk | Variety Hour; talks; recordings | Local news; weather | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 Eddie Lee | | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythms" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 Listen to the Band | | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythms" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News; "As You Like It" | Dramatized news | Arthur Godfrey | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 American School of the Air | "Breakfast Club"; Don McNeill, m. c.; soloists; orchestra | Food news | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | | "Alice Blair"; sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | | "Julia Blake"; sketch | "Concert Miniatures" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly | "Thunder Over Paradise" | "The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Al Rawley and His Wild |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "This Day Is Ours" | "John's Other Wife"; sk. | "Melody Strings" | Azaleas |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Just Plain Bill; sketch | Musical calisthenics | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | "Midstream"; sketch | "Woman in White" | "Choir Loft"; organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Short, Short Story | Mildred W. Carlson | "David Harum"; sketch | Ruth Moss Interviews | Jean Harper, songs |
| 11:15 "Life Begins"; sk. | Dramatic sketch | "Road of Life"; sketch | "Buckeye Four" | "Symphony in Jazz" |
| 11:30 Big Sister; sketch | Jack Berch's Boys | "Against the Storm" | Highlights, Halftones | "Lost and Found" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Musicale; weather | "The Guiding Light" | Radio Garden Club | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Agricultural talk | Midday Musicale |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam, baritone | Italian music program | "Musicalogues" |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | "Ellen Randolph"; sk. | "George and Dixie" | "Carters of Elm Street" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Dramatization | News; weather | Marjorie Mills Hour | "Don Artiste," pianist | Vocalists |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | "Concert Hall" | Marjorie Mills Hour | Orchestra; Paul talk | "Sing Song Time" |
| 2:00 Lanny Ross, songs | NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor | "Betty and Bob" | News Service | "Front Page Drama" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | | "Grimm's Daughters" | "Curtain Calls" | "Four Maestros" |
| 2:30 "Your Family"; sk. | | "Valiant Lady"; drama | Herbert Hoover, talk | Shirley Mason, songs |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | Music Appreciation Hour | Betty Crocker | Groundhog Day program | News Service |
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Interviews | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 "Join the Ladies" | Mary Ellen Brown | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Happy Larry Lawrence | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | Boston's Prize Chicken | Pepper Young's Family | Intercollegiate debate | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 "In Record Time" | News; weather | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Intercollegiate debate | Organ Concert |
| 4:00 "Interview Time" | Club Matinee; variety | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "Behind the Stars" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas"; sketch | Bob Stanley's Orchestra | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Matinee Promenade | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sk. | College choir | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 Matinee Promenade | Club Matinee; news | "Young Widder Brown" | "Book a Week" | Musicale |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Harvey and Dell" | "Girl Alone"; drama | Sport reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | "Name It and Take It" | "Midstream"; drama | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "In Hollywood" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sport reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; drama | "Little Orphan Annie" | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | "25 Years Ago"; News | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | "Serenaders" | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 6:45 Today in Europe | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports and music | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Jackson Teagarden's Orchestra; Winter sports | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Studio program |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | | "I Love a Mystery" | "Adrian Sings" | News Service |
| 7:30 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers | "The Ravelers" | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch | Dance Orchestra |
| 7:45 | Network program | "Leaders in Dance Time" | | Vocalists |
| 8:00 Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch; Abbott and Costello; orch.; news | "Don't Forget"; quiz program | Lucille Manners, soprano; Rose Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus | "Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle, Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta" | National Citizenship Institute roundtable |
| 8:15 | Carson Robison and His Buckaroos | | | Oleander Male Quartet |
| 8:30 | | | | Talk; organ |
| 8:45 | | | | |
| 9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch | "Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra | "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 "First Nighter"; dramatization | "What Would You Have Done?"; quiz show | "Cavalcade of Hits"; orchestra; vocalists | B. U. Radio Institute | |
| 9:30 | | | Herbert Hoover; Alexander Kerensky, talks | |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama | Network sports | Richard Himber's Orch. | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 "Young Man With a Band" | Network sports | Richard Himber's Orch. | News Service | Dance Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Network sports | "Behind the Headlines"; Human Nature in Action | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Darrell Calker's Orch. |
| 10:45 | Network sports | | Orrie Williams' Orch. | Monarchs of Rhythm |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; talk; weather | News Service | Howdy Baum Orchestra | "Sportioscope" |
| 11:15 Weather; news | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Man-Horse Jump contest | Joe Green's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Sports "Master Works on the Air" | "The Music You Want" | New York Salutes the Byrd Expedition | Gene Krupa's Orchestra | Lang Swing Orchestra |
| 11:45 | "The Music You Want" | | Gene Krupa's Orchestra | News Service |

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, Feb. 2

1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

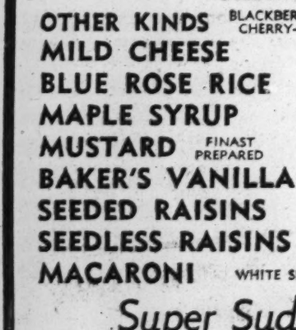
## Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Geography of Literature." Prof. A. Bertram de Mille.
7:15 p. m.—Musicale.
7:30 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
8:00 p. m.—Better Speech Program, auspices of Boston University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 18.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.


CHECK THE FACTS

1 Worcester Salt is free from the harsh, bitter impurities that ruin the flavor of food. Yet the cost is trifling.

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MUSTARD FINAST PREPARED 17 oz JAR 10c 8½ oz JAR 7c
BAKER'S VANILLA 2 oz BOT 25c
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MALTEX BREAKFAST FOOD PKG 21c
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APRICOTS TREE RIPENED 3 8 oz TINS 25c
EVANGELINE MILK 4 TALL TINS 27c
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and WHITE MEAT TUNA

# Brightest Planets Prepare To Form Line at End of Month

A spectacle of the evening sky which all can enjoy in late February and early March will be the brief appearance of all five of the brightest planets of the solar system in the western sky, beginning about Feb. 23.

Describing the exceptional combination of the five major planets, Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive Curator of the Hayden Planetarium, anticipated the event by moving the date ahead to determine where the planets will be and projecting them upon his "indoor" sky. Astronomers are able to forecast such a phenomenon by a mathematical analysis of the gravitational and centrifugal forces involved in planetary motion.

Mercury will be near the western horizon shortly after sunset, according to Prof. Barton, followed by Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, and Mars in ascending order. They will be "almost evenly spaced," he said, "hanging one above the other in the twilight glow like a necklace of colorful jewels." Asked when this remarkable planetary routine last took place, he said that there was no way of calculating very easily, but that it is a celestial attraction so unusual that even eclipses seem commonplace.

"The heavens will surely not stage this show again for the eyes of those now living," he added. "And once in a lifetime—or even in many lifetimes—does not accurately describe its rarity."

He then went on to point out that this reunion of the planetary family is taking place at a happy time, as the "elusive" member of the quintet, the planet Mercury, will be in a most favorable position for observation during the period of the configuration.

"Mercury," he explained, "is called the 'elusive' planet, because it is so near the sun that it can be seen only a few times during the year, and then only for a few days at a time shortly before sunrise and a little after sunset. By a fortunate coincidence, February 28 is one of the days during 1940 when it becomes most prominent as an evening star."

The planets are not opening "cold," according to Professor Barton, but will present a sort of prologue, or a series of tryout-acts earlier in the month. He pointed out that on the morning of Feb. 13, Mars will be in conjunction with Saturn, and then again with the moon on the evening of the same date, when the moon, Mars and Saturn will form a trio in the sky, with Jupiter and Venus not far away.

"On the evening of Feb. 20," he went on to explain, "Venus will be in conjunction with Jupiter, the two planets being just a degree apart at sunset. Then, when all the planets get together for their line-up above the western horizon, a sixth planet, Uranus, discovered in 1781, will join them, but it will not be visible to the naked eye."

American Museum of Natural History

**Planetarium Prediction**

**Celestial bodies shown as they will arrange themselves at end of February. From horizon up: Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Mars.**

# U. S. Urged to Launch Peace Move

The United States should call a conference of neutral nations to offer mediation terms, a speaker told the annual meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, today.

Addressing the all-day conference of the Massachusetts branch of the organization, Miss Dorothy Detzer of Washington, National Secretary, looked toward a "negotiated peace," although admitting the enormity of the task.

"There is a possibility, of course, that we might fail," Miss Detzer said in an interview earlier in the day. "But there is also a possibility that we might not fail."

Miss Detzer said she believed it was America's responsibility to take a stand for peace by such a definite measure, because of "our enormous power and prestige."

Miss Detzer said she believed the masses in Italy are anti-German in feeling. She received that impression during her short sojourn in Italy in December, when she went through Italy to attend a meeting of the International Executive Committee of her organization in Geneva.

The League, which has members in 35 countries, organized branches in 25, stands for peace, which, it was stated today, means "much more than the absence of war." The organization's belief is that "a positive principle in human relationship can be found only when there is co-operation . . . for humanity."

Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, State Chairman, presided.

# New Haven Gets 'Trust' Permit

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Trustees of the New Haven Railroad, in process of reorganization, received permission Feb. 1 from Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks to enter into agreements creating "New York, New Haven and Hartford Equipment Trust of 1940" and to issue and sell $960,000 of equipment trust certificates.

At a hearing Jan. 30, the jurist withheld entry of an order until the trustees had filed with him an affidavit listing their reasons for recommending the issuance of the certificates instead of paying for the equipment in cash.


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# 'Barter Peace' Proposed By College Head

That the present stalemate in the European War affords the best opportunity for the United States to intervene in the cause of peace is the view put forth by Harry A. Garfield, President Emeritus of Williams College.

"If the present war is not brought to an end by spring, the bloodiest and most fateful war of modern times will involve the nations, and we shall not be free from the scourge," Mr. Garfield said in an address before the English Speaking Union in Baltimore, Md.

Concretely, Mr. Garfield proposed: "A mutual withdrawal, if hostilities are to cease. To demand, for example, that Hitler be thrown overboard before England and France will stop fighting, without any offsetting proposal, is chimerical; it is not dealing in realities. To expect peace to grow out of such a proposal is to expect miracles to happen.

**Suggests Peace by Barter**

"Some kind of international barter is a possible way out," Mr. Garfield said, adding that "I do not mean to say that the governments of any of the warring countries would be satisfied; but because peace is so ardently hoped for by the people of all the countries involved, including our own, it is reasonable to hope—nay, rather to expect—that the citizens of the several countries may be led to demand of their governments action which those governments alone would refuse or at any rate might hesitate to grant.

"Peace," Mr. Garfield continued, "can be brought about only by the surrender of something esteemed of vital importance to each of the contending paries. It will not do to propose a one-sided settlement."

Outlining further his plan for peace Mr. Garfield proposed two necessary steps: first, the political phase of the question must be postponed; and, secondly, attention must be concentrated on the economic issues involved. There is virtual agreement, Mr. Garfield declared, not only between the belligerents but among all nations, that revival of trade and of free intercourse is vital to the well-being of each.

**Conference On Trade**

"Assume that a conference of nations could be arranged for the consideration of just two questions," Mr. Garfield proposed, "the steps to be immediately taken to promote the revival of international trade, and the establishment of a sound and stable currency. The first of these questions would call for a lowering of tariff barriers everywhere.

"The lowering of tariff barriers, the abandonment of quota provisions, access to raw materials, intercommunication and transportation, all these are economic questions," Mr. Garfield added.

**Agreement Is First**

"The second problem, namely, that of a stabilized currency, would appeal to all the nations, belligerents or neutrals," Mr. Garfield declared. "The pound, the franc, the mark, could all be allowed to stand, but the basis of exchange would be discussed with profit, and established to the benefit of all. Whether the basis of such an agreement should be the gold standard or some other is relatively unimportant, so long as it is stable and agreed upon by all," Mr. Garfield concluded.

# N. H. Farm Head Seeks to Break Truck Barriers

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1 (AP)—Removal of interstate barriers in the use of highways by commercial vehicles was urged yesterday by George M. Putnam, New Hampshire Farm Bureau President, on the grounds that they add "only to the costs of distribution at the expense of the ultimate consumer."

He said in his annual report that his organization would support a measure at the next session of the New Hampshire Legislature to permit commercial vehicles from other states to use New Hampshire highways under their home state registrations, in an effort to win reciprocal privileges elsewhere for New Hampshire's truckmen.

"With removal of such barriers," Mr. Putnam said, "the farmer would be in a position to use his own truck in marketing his products, while under existing conditions, if he needed to make only a limited number of out-of-state trips, the added cost of registration and other requirements would make it impractical for him to do so."

# Peter Pan Bus License Opposed

Vigorous opposition to a petition of the Peter Pan Bus Line, Inc., for a certificate of public necessity and convenience to permit operation between Wales and Boston, developed at a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission yesterday.

The line is now operating between Springfield and East Longmeadow, Monson and Wales. It contends residents of the three towns lack adequate transportation facilities to Boston.

Opposition was voiced by the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, the Boston & Albany Railroad and a number of other public carriers.

**$50,000 Gift to Colby**

NEW LONDON, N. H., Feb. 1 (AP)—H. Leslie Sawyer, President of Colby Junior College, has announced that Mrs. Charles Clinton Gill of Springfield, Mass., has given the college $50,000 for construction of a dormitory in memory of her husband.

# *Message of Charity on Way*

R. J. Keller

**George Eldridge Kay McGuire**

**Miss McGuire, Secretary in the Industry and Finance Division of the Community Fund, speeds a messenger on his way to a downtown business house with a bundle of campaign literature.**

# Additional List of Donors In Community Fund Drive

An additional list of subscriptions of $100 or more to the Community Fund from individuals and from companies and employees follows:

$30,000—Anonymous.
$11,000—Anonymous.
$6,000—Anonymous.
$1,600—Dr. and Mrs. John W. Bartol.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske.
$1,000—Charles Philip Beebe; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Kaffenburgh; Mrs. Charles Walcott.
$800—Mrs. Leslie Bradley Cutler.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. David F. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman.
$600—Carl J. Kaffenburgh; Joseph P. Spang, Jr.
$500—Samuel A. Block; Mrs. Irene L. Walker.
$445—Mrs. George L. Gilmore.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Kaffenburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Townim.
$375—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Eustis.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kaplan.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Berger; Jacob Goldberg; Mrs. William D. Howland; Junior League of Boston, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin King; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Parker; Miss Alice A. Richards; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Seegal.
$285—Frank H. Baer.
$255—Miss Emily H. Hayward.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dane; Mrs. Eliot Dudley; Summit L. Hecht, additional (total to date $2,250); Mrs. Arthur L. Jackson; Mrs. H. Richardson Lane; Elias M. Loew, additional (total to date $1,750); Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Putnam; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Spencer; Frederic J. Stimson; Mrs. Edward C. Stone.
$225—Sidney Ansin; Mr and Mrs. Samuel M. Best; Judge and Mrs. Franklin T. Hammond; A. C. Webber.
$210—Miss Teresa L. Merriam.
$200—Boston Linen Club; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cabot; John M. Cabot; James N. B. Hill; Mrs. Lewis S. McCreary; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Soule; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop H. Wade; Charles H. Weinreb.
$175—Mr. and Mrs. James Nowell; Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth.
$160—Mrs. John Hurd; Maurice N. Wolf.
$150—Miss Susan L. Ball; Miss Muriel Crocker; Mrs. William N. Goodnow; Mr. and Mrs. Padi M. Hubbard; Prof. and Mrs. Donald H. McLaughlin; David Short.
$140—Mrs. Cumner Pervere.
$130—Wayne B. Thompson.
$125—Arthur Berenson; Morris Bernstein; Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael; Dr. and Mrs. James A. Halsted; Flora M. Kalesky; M. Sibulkin; Mrs. Edmund H. Talbot.
$120—Mrs. Henry L. Hall; Mrs. Guilford L. Spencer.
$114—Mrs. Carleton S. Gifford.
$110—"In memory of S. T. C."; Miss Edith B. Brown; the Rev. and Mrs. Raymond Calkins.
$100—"C. B. D.—M. E. D."; "G. W. A."; Dr. and Mrs Jacob Aronson; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley M. Baker; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Barron; Benjamin F. Bernstein; Edward Biel; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Billings; John A. Blanchard; Abraham A. Bloom; Boston Junior Aid League; Mrs. Henry A. Bowditch; Miss Martha Thacher Brown; Dr. Richard J. Clark; Joe Cronin; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Cushing; Miss Elizabeth L. Dalton; Mrs. Henry W. Dusinberre; Mrs. Alexander Ellis; Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Forbes; Albert F. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert V. Grabill; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus F. Hale; Miss Dorothy E. Hildreth; Frank W. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kearney; Mrs. John C. Kiley; Mr. and Mrs. Royal Leith; Morris Morse; Simon Morse; Mrs. James Arthur Neal; Mrs. Charles R. Nutter; Frederick R. Pleasants; Arthur L. Race; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts; Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Schwab; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Schwartz; Maj. and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood; Mrs. Ida S. Shir; Dr. and Mrs. George Gilbert Smith; Mrs. Frederic J. Stimson; Mrs. Ferdinand Straus; Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiss; Barnett Welansky; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Wisham; Mr. and Mrs. F. Loring Young.

**Companies and Employees**

$50,000—William Filene's Sons Company and employees, additional. (Total to date $82,500).
$22,500—United Shoe Machinery Corporation employees, first report.
$12,465—Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees, first report.
$5,000—United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company and office employees.
$3,347—Hawkridge Brothers Company and employees, first report.
$2,900—Hayes Bickford Lunch System Inc. and employees, first report.
$2,740—M. & P. Theatres Corporation and employees, additional (Total to date $4,390).
$2,500—Anonymous; Suffolk Knitting Mills.
$2,000—Waldorf System, Inc., and Subsidiaries and employees, first report.
$1,500—E. B. Badger & Sons Company; Thompson's Spa, Inc., and employees; United Carr Fastener Corporation.
$1,250—Parker House employees, first report.
$1,200—Parker House—Hotel Bellevue—Hotel Somerset.
$1,000—Anonymous; Hotel Statler; Reece Button Hole Machine Company; Walton Lunch Company and employees, first report.
$878—Reece Button Hole Machine Company employees.
$868—Kennedy & Company and employees (Partial).
$625—Hotel Kenmore and employees, first report; M. & P. Theatres Corporation.
$600—H. J. Seiler Company and employees, first report; Windheim, Markun, Franck & Warshauer.
$525—Albiani Lunch Company and employees, first report.
$520—La Touraine Coffee Company and employees (Partial).
$500—Boston American League Baseball Company; Calumet & Hecla, Consolidated Copper Company; Hotel Statler employees, first report; Warren Pipe Company of Massachusetts, Inc.
$415—Hotel Bradford employees, first report.
$400 — Barbour - Stockwell Company; Hersey Manufacturing Company.
$396—International Equipment Company and employees.
$369—Metropolitan Theater employees.
$362—Standard Theater Supply Corporation and employees.
$350—Maine & New Hampshire Theaters Company and employees.
$346—Walworth Company employees.
$305—Hotel Charlesgate, Inc., and employees; Loew's, Inc., employees.
$300—American Locker Company, Inc.; Boston Supply Company; Compo Shoe Machinery Corporation; additional (total to date $1,300); A. B. Dick Company; F. G. Shattuck Company and employees; Union News Company South Station Restaurant & Newsstands and employees.
$290—M. Steinert & Sons Company, Inc., and employees.
$254—Hotel Bellevue employees, first report.
$250—American Meter Company; American Steel & Wire Company; Austin Hastings Company, Inc.; Boston Garden Corporation; Boston Professional Hockey Association, Inc.; the Copley-Plaza Hotel employees, first report; Hotel Somerset employees, first report; Hotel Touraine; the International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company; Jones McDuffee & Stratton Corporation and employees.
$247—Vitagraph, Inc., employees.
$241—Paramount Theater employees.
$210—Hotel Puritan and employees, first report.
$200—Austin Hastings Company, Inc., employees, first report; D. R. Campbell Machine Company; Tubular Rivet & Stud Company; Wilbur's Colonial Kitchen and employees; John Worley Company.
$179—80 Federal St. Restaurants, Inc., and employees, first report.
$176—H. M. Sanders Company employees.
$175—City of Boston Hotel Association.
$164—Thompson - Winchester Company, Inc., and employees.
$160—Chickering & Sons and employees.
$153—Compressed Steel Shafting Company and employees.
$150—Central Square Theater and employees; The Copley-Plaza Hotel; Wheelock, Lovejoy & Company, Inc., Worth-more Dress Co., Inc.
$149—Hotel Brunswick and employees, first report.
$138—United Artists Corporation employees.
$134—Hotel Continental and employees, first report.
$125—Jenkins Brothers; Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
$120—Haymarket Hardware Company.
$119—Columbia Pictures Corporation employees.
$111—Ye Old Union Oyster House and employees.
$110—American Garment Company.
$105—Seltzer & Company.
$100—Beverly Shoe Company; Boston Bruins—Players; Boston Garden Arena Corporation; Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation; Cutter, Wood & Sanderson Company; Fenway Theater; Morris Gordon & Son, Inc.; Hotel Bradford; Hotel Touraine employees, first report; Huntington Club Alleys; Metropolitan Theater; Middlesex Amusement Company; Paramount Theater; Peerless Machinery Company; Simonds Saw & Steel Company; Suburban Coat & Apron Supply Company; Union Gear & Machine Company; U. S. Bedford Textile Company; White Hall Company.

# Best Year Shown By Braille Press

Increased national interest and financial support combined to produce the most successful year in the history of the National Braille Press, Charles Boyden, Treasurer, has reported to the organization at Boston.

The film, "Seeing Fingers," made by the Press to show what is being done for and by the blind, received over 1,000 showings throughout the United States during the past year, Mr. Boyden reported at the annual meeting.

Reports of the three free publications in Braille put out by the National Braille Press showed a continued increase in distribution. At present, the Press serves more than 8,000 of the estimated 30,000 finger-readers in the United States and 34 other countries, besides providing periodicals for 49 schools for the blind.

The Weekly News, the only newspaper published in Braille, was sent to over 3,500 readers, the report said, adding that Our Special, a woman's magazine, was given monthly to 3,850 blind women. The third publication, a recently inaugurated technical magazine for teachers of the blind, is sent to 500 home teachers throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, and Australia.

Officers elected for the coming year are Charles Boyden, President and Treasurer; Mrs. Homer Gage, First Vice - President; William Bayne, Second Vice-President, and Christian A. Herter, Secretary.

**Durham Folks Going On Air About Carnival**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 1—The University of New Hampshire is going to share the fun of its nineteenth annual Winter Carnival with radio listeners for many miles around. Tomorrow at 12:15 p. m., students and their guests in the business center of Durham will be brought before microphones connected with station WHEB at Portsmouth, N. H., to give their impressions of the beginning of the carnival and the prospects for its remaining two days.

Station WHEB operates on a frequency of 740 kilocycles.

**Vermont WPA Chief**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Appointment of Harold F. Radigan of Rutland, Vt., as Works Progress Administrator for Vermont was announced yesterday by WPA Commissioner F. C. Harrington.

# Stagger Plan For Taxicabs In Operation

There were about 300 fewer taxicabs allowed on the streets of Boston today than there were yesterday, as Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty's "stagger system," under which one-fifth of the licensed cabs must take a holiday each week-day Mondays through Fridays, went quietly into effect.

The Commissioner announced that beginning next Monday 100 new taxi stands will be established in front of low-pressure fireplugs in the downtown area, as result of favorable action by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly.

The fate of the "stagger system," meanwhile, rested with Judge Thomas J. Hammond of the Suffolk Superior Court, who today was considering a petition filed by the Independent Taxi Operators Association to restrain the Commissioner from making the "stagger system" effective

Attorney John Hurley, I. T. O. A. counsel, argued that the new system was "unreasonable, absurd, a mere subterfuge, and beyond the power of the commissioner." I. T. O. A. spokesmen have previously declared the system will actually allow the big taxi companies to put more cabs on the street than they have been, would threaten some small companies with ruin.

Commissioner Timilty has denied this, and declared the system is a practical step toward lessening of downtown traffic congestion.

# Taylor Continues F. of L. Secretary

Although the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has called upon all State Federations of Labor to "disassociate" themselves from the International Typographical Union, Kenneth I. Taylor, an I. T. U. member, will continue as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it was learned yesterday.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council had acted against the I. T. U. because that group had refused to pay a special assessment.

However, Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of the State Federation of Labor, stated Mr. Taylor would continue as Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Taylor, it was pointed out, is in a similar position to that occupied by William Green, who remained President of the American Federation of Labor after he had been expelled from the United Mine Workers. Mr. Taylor holds honorary membership in other A. F of L. unions and could, if necessary, fall back on those memberships for an A. F. of L. connection.

# Welfare Department Probe To Learn Facts at Hartford

**The Week in Connecticut**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 1—Whatever may be right or wrong about Hartford's Welfare Department, the facts are going to have an airing. The Board of Aldermen, after weeks of public discussion of the Department and the way it operates, has directed Mayor T. J. Spellacy to name a committee "to openly ascertain the facts." Two aldermen and three citizen members named by the Mayor are to conduct the inquiry.

Discussion of the Department started before the holidays when Mrs. Irene G. Hurlbut, Welfare Department statistician, gave information to the Mayor about something which he now says, in a message to the Aldermen, "would to my mind constitute a misfeasance in office." The Mayor asked State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn to investigate, and the three executive heads of the Department were suspended from office during the investigation.

Mr. Alcorn, reporting to the Mayor, said he had not found evidence on which to prosecute, and the executives were reinstated.

The matter did not drop there, however, for the Government Research Institute, Inc., a privately financed good-government agency in the meantime had made public the results of a long study of the Welfare Department, calling for a thorough re-organization.

Newspapers had taken up the matter, demanding to know what Mrs. Hurlbut's information to the Mayor had been.

The Welfare Board, in its first meeting after reinstatement of the Department's Superintendent and other executives, dismissed Mrs. Hurlbut without ceremony. Mayor Spellacy asked the Board to reinstate her. Mrs. Hurlbut expressed complete willingness to make her information public. The Welfare Department officials replied they would be glad to have her do so.

Action by the Mayor's special committee is the next step.

**Ice Cuts Speed**

There'll be no more speeding on the Merritt Parkway when there is ice or snow on the road. The Merrit Parkway Commission, which has authority to fix speed limits on the highway, has decreed a special set of speed limits for icy days.

Instead of 50 miles an hour, allowed ordinarily, speed will be cut down to 35, 25, or even 20 miles an hour. State police, patrolling the parkway, have been provided with portable signs which will be hung over the regulation speed markers when driving conditions are bad.

The police will decide whether it is a 50-mile day or one for slower speeds.

# Worcester Makes A Safety Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1—This city today had established, as of midnight Jan. 30, a new record of 91 consecutive days without an automobile fatality, according to a statement of the Worcester Accident Prevention Bureau.

This was the first time that Worcester had beaten its former record, a period of 90 consecutive days, set in 1933, before the safety campaign, with its 25-mile an-hour speed limit and "no fix" traffic ticket rule, had been established.

The Bureau is now interested in setting a 100-day mark, with the ultimate objective of breaking the 112-day no accident record set by Providence, R. I., two years ago.

Meanwhile 79 motorists were summoned for traffic infractions last week-end, and 30 more were involved yesterday.

Sunday Night Supper Treats

Rich, "chocolate-y" cake and delicious hot cocoa made with

GOLDEN RULE PURE COCOA

which is one of more than 400 Golden Rule Products

★ pure spices and seasonings
★ full-strength flavorings
★ garden-ripened fruits and vegetables

A postcard with your name and address will bring our representative in your locality.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

NO BREAD CAN COMPARE WITH WONDER BREAD
..525,755 WOMEN HAVE PROVED IT'S THE ONE BEST!

Yes! 580,524 women compared them all and have chosen Wonder Bread over all others 9 to 1

IT'S truly an amazing record! Recently over half a million women have compared all breads in their grocery stores for flavor, texture and aroma in the famous "Compare All" Test. The records show that 9 out of every 10 women have selected Wonder Bread as by far the best bread of all!

But don't take our word for Wonder Bread's superiority—*Prove* it to yourself! Compare slices of Wonder Bread with any other kind. Notice how smooth it is. Notice Slo-Baked Wonder Bread's wheaty fragrance . . . its rich, delicious flavor.

You'll agree "No bread can compare with Wonder Bread."

TUNE IN! Monday thru Friday "PRETTY KITTY KELLY" COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Hostess Cup Cakes are rich, luscious devil's food—frosted with creamy chocolate or vanilla—and chock-full of nourishment! How delicious in lunch boxes—for desserts or between-meal snacks! And they're *guaranteed fresh* or your money will be refunded.

HOSTESS CUP CAKES
Package of 2 for 5¢ on your grocer's counter

HOORAY! I'VE FOUND A WHEAT BREAD THAT'S REALLY DIFFERENT!

Here's a delightfully different wheat bread—the successor to old-fashioned whole wheat—Wonder Wheat Bread!

Because it's made of a blend of special stone-ground whole wheat and other selected flours, Wonder Wheat is never harsh or unappetizing—always velvet-like in texture . . . always rich in flavor.

Best of all, Wonder Wheat is wholesome—and is rich in food-value and nourishment. Try Wonder Wheat today. You'll never go back to old-fashioned whole wheat!

WONDER WHEAT BREAD
The Successor To Whole Wheat

CONTINENTAL BAKING CO., INC.

# Featured Speaker at Dinner Tonight Had Interesting Start—West Point Coming

## Billy Evans Recalls How MacPhail Entered Baseball

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Larry MacPhail, principal speaker at tonight's baseball writers 'banquet at the Copley-Plaza, may be one of the leading showmen and most successful executives in the major leagues today, but Billy Evans can remember when the Brooklyn Dodger general manager knew very little about the national pastime. In his office at Fenway Park yesterday, the man in charge of Red Sox minor league interests recalled how MacPhail first climbed aboard the baseball band wagon.

"At the time, I was sports editor of a newspaper syndicate in Cleveland," said Evans. "MacPhail had been officiating football games around the city and he was a good one. In fact, one of the best. He had attended two or three colleges, been operator of a department store in Nashville, sold bonds, and worked for his father, who is head of a bank in Grand Rapids, Mich. His executive background was good, although I don't believe he knew a baseball from a pumpkin.

**Went to Evans**

"One day," Billy continued, "Larry walked ito my office and asked me what I thought of Columbus, Ohio, as a baseball town. I said I thought it was a good one. He pulled a certified check for $40,000 out of his pocket and wanted to know if I would be interested in joining him and three other fellows in buying the franchise there. I shook my head, but suggested that he see either Wrigley at Chicago or Rickey at St. Louis, as I thought they were widening their interests in the minors.

"I believe MacPhail went to Chicago first, but Wrigley was not interested. At St. Louis, however, Rickey was. Branch called me on the telephone and asked about Larry and, of course, I said he was all right. The two went ahead and built a new plant at Columbus—now one of the best in the country—and made plenty of money. It was through his success there, with schooling by Rickey, that MacPhail eventually landed in Cincinnati. You know how he built the Reds into a first division club, introduced night baseball to the National League and what he is doing now at Brooklyn."

**MacPhail Too Smart**

The rotund Evans calls MacPhail an entertaining speaker and believes that he will be a "hit" at the banquet tonight. It is hinted that Larry will direct a verbal blast at Commissioner Landis before the Boston crowd, although Evans doubts this. Billy thinks the Dodger front-office chief is too smart to oppose the gruff Judge in public.

Ted Williams, Eddie Miller, Buddy Hassett, Joe Cronin, Bob Quinn, Eddie Collins, Gabby Hartnett, Clarence Rowland, Leo Miller, Rabbit Maranville, MacPhail and Frankie Frisch will represent baseball at the head table this evening. They will be supported by Arthur Mann of New York and Warren Brown of Chicago, a pair of writing aces, who will add luster to the show. Close to 800 tickets have been sold, and there is little doubt that the local scribes will be forced to find a larger site for the 1941 banquet.

* * *

Out of San Francisco late yesterday came the news that Dominic Di Maggio, rookie Red Sox outfielder, had returned his 1940 contract unsigned. Either the young man has been unwisely advised, or he has an inflated opinion of his worth. For, after all, he is still a minor leaguer, and will remain as such until he has won a place with the Red Sox.

* * *

Eddie Collins announces that the Red Sox have purchased Mickey Harris, young pitching sensation at Scranton last season, from the Little Rock club of the Southern Association. The left-hander belonged to the Arkansas outfit, although he won 17 games and lost only four at Scranton in 1939. He will report at Sarasota in March.

* * *

Collins also announces that Moe Berg, world renown "professor," will be a coach and non-playing member of the club this season. The arrival of Harris swelled the reserve list to 40, the capacity, so Berg was dropped as an active catcher.

* * *

The farm at Louisville, Ky., presents a mild problem to Evans and the Red Sox. When the Sox took control last year, the club had been low in the race for several years. It was built up and finished fourth. The Sox had planned to send a number of rather inexperienced youngsters there this year, but the fans are protesting on the grounds that they want a pennant.

* * *

Evans has Louisville chiefly to develop future big leaguers. If he loads the Colonels with rookies, a pennant would probably be out of the question. But if he builds the club into a contender with more experienced players, where else can he give his youngsters that valuable class AA polish?

## Coach Praises Work of Hansis In Husky Goal

Although Coach Herb Gallagher does not believe in moral victories, he was pleased with the showing of his Northeastern hockey team in holding Boston College to a 5-2 victory last Tuesday night. Goalie Don Hansis and Wing Jerry Bracken came in for particular praise.

The Huskies lost most of their scoring punch when Sophomore Ed Barry was crossed off the active list the day before the game. With Barry in the line-up earlier in the season, the Eagles scored an easy 11-3 victory over the Huskies and a margin at least as big as that was expected last Tuesday.

After Boston College had scored 4 goals in the first period, the game seemed over, but then Hansis donned the pads and gave a remarkable exhibition of net-minding.

Bracken won Gallagher's praise, because of the effective way he covered Fishy Dumond, Eagles' scoring star. Dumond was tied up for the entire last two periods.

The Huskies definitely miss Barry and will not be so potent offensively for the rest of the season. If Hansis continues to do well in the net, however, the Gallaghermen may finish the season in satisfactory fashion. The next game is against New Hampshire at the Arena on Tuesday.

**Eastern Amateur Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

Result Jan. 31

Baltimore 3, Port Colbourne (Ont.) 2.

**College Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

Result Jan. 31

John Carroll 3, Duquesne 1.

**College Swimming**

*By the Associated Press*

Result Jan. 31

Princeton 43, Army 32.

## B. U. Reception Committee

By a Staff Photographer

**Co-Capt. Joe Conaty, left, Coach Wayland Vaughan, center, and Co-Captain Ed Richardson, right, of the Boston University hockey team are preparing to welcome Army to Boston this Saturday. Teams from the two institutions will meet at the Arena Saturday night.**

## Coach Moves Jeremiah To New Position

**Provincial Hockey League**

| | Won | Lost | Tied | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherbrooke * | 21 | 9 | 3 | 140 | 102 | 45 |
| Boston* | 18 | 8 | 4 | 85 | 87 | 40 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 16 | 15 | 1 | 145 | 135 | 37 |
| Lachine | 15 | 14 | 6 | 110 | 104 | 36 |
| Valleyfield | 13 | 17 | 5 | 119 | 114 | 31 |
| Verdun | 13 | 15 | 5 | 116 | 95 | 29 |
| Shawinigan | 12 | 21 | 1 | 95 | 156 | 25 |
| Quebec | 9 | 19 | 3 | 97 | 135 | 21 |

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Jan. 31

St. Hyacinthe 4, Valleyfield 3.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics has moved Bob Jeremiah, hard-skating right wing up to the first-line wing post in an attempt to ice a powerful starting trio capable of handling the Sherbrooke first liners when they invade the Garden ice tomorrow and Saturday nights.

Jeremiah has been working on the third line most of the winter. His new position will find him teaming with Cliff Thompson at center and Paul Guibord on right wing.

**Smith at Defense**

The Olympics will probably use the veteran Art Smith at the defense in place of Jim Feeley in either the first or second tilt. Smith has been alternating between a wing post and the blue line this season, but he has had years of experience at the points.

Frankie Spain has been unable to attend practise this week, because of business reasons. It is expected that the Newton flash will pivot the Boston second line between Dick Lewis and Gerry Desrosiers. This trio appears to be Boston's best attacking unit, and the Olympics' leader has decided to keep it intact.

**Frazier in Goal**

Ted Frazier, who was on the sidelines last week because of illness, has been working daily in the Boston net and will work in the game tomorrow night.

Sherbrooke comes to Boston with a five-point lead over the Olympics and are in no danger of losing their top spot while here in the Hub. They defeated the Valleyfield Braves 2-0 in Sherbrooke Tuesday evening to assure themselves the top rung for another week at least. If the Olympics can defeat the Red Raiders twice, they will be within one point of the top position and will stand an excellent chance of overtaking Clint Benedict's men.

Buddy Foster, injured center ice man from Melrose, will not dress for the Sherbrooke series. He should be ready for the following week, however.

## Terriers Host to Cadets In Hockey Game at Arena

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Coach Wayland Vaughan of Boston University's hockey sextet is watching his "front office" very closely these days, for a decision one way or the other will greatly affect his team's showing against the powerful West Point Cadets at the Arena this Saturday evening.

It seems that a couple of boys who would be of great help to him are on academic probation and have been unable to appear in any of the Terrier games to date. One is Raymond "Buck" Wilkins, veteran defenseman, and the other Bob Hall, sensational freshman of last season. Announcement of whether or not they have cleared up their scholastic deficiencies is expected tomorrow, and if they have cleared all conditions in the mid-year examinations which have just been concluded, they will be able to take part in Saturday night's game.

**Add Strength**

Addition of these two players to the team will greatly strengthen the sextet at the places where strength is needed most—at defense and on the second line. Up to the present, Coach Vaughan has used John "Red" Elliott and Howard Blasenak as his first defense, with Elliott, a senior, playing most of the games in entirety. Wilkins would team with Elliott to give the Terriers an experienced rear-guard that might not be as porous as one which saw 12 Boston College goals slip by in B. U.'s last game.

Hall will be used on the second line in place of Bob Lange, who injured his shoulder in the B. C. game, but who may have to play should Hall not make up his grades. Teaming with Hall or Lange on that line will be Johnny Chambers and Bob Lind. The Terriers' first line of Co-Captains Joe Conaty and Ed Richardson, and Paul Brown will remain intact, while Sophomore Henry Sullivan will keep his job in goal.

**Twelfth Meeting**

The game between B. U. and West Point will be the 12th meeting between hockey teams of the two institutions in the past 16 years, and to date the Terriers have won all 11 games. During the past two years, however, B. U. has been pressed to the limit to win, such as in the contest in New York last year when Army held a 3-1 lead going into the last period only to have the Boston lads score four goals before the final bell.

From all accounts it appears as though the domination of the Mule by the Terrier may come to an end. Ray Marchand, Army coach, has a veteran team this year, one which would like nothing better than to return to the Point the victor. Added incentive is given to their desire in view of the fact that many of the New Yorkers are Massachusetts boys themselves.

**Larkin Is Captain**

Foremost among the "local strangers" is George Larkin, captain of the team and considered one of the greatest goalies in Army hockey history, who comes from Watertown. Others include Charles Beaudry of Arlington at right defense, John Collins of Arlington at right wing, Francis Devlin of Belmont at center, and Joseph Donahue of Lawrence at left wing. Devlin and Donahue team on the first line.

The visit of Army to Boston will mark the second time in three years that the Cadets have been guests of Boston University. The West Point sextet is allowed one trip a year, and every odd year it goes to Canada to meet Queen's University. This leaves them every even year for a trip to an American city. In 1938 they chose B. U., and now in 1940 they have chosen to come to the Arena again.

In a prelimary game, B. U. freshmen will meet the B. C. freshmen.

## Sports Around the Hub

**Skating Club Party Saturday**

An informal send-off for the six local girls competing in the national skating championships at Cleveland, Feb. 9th and 10th is to be given by The Skating Club of Boston at their Brighton rink Saturday night. The club members plan a dinner which will be preceded by an exhibition.

The six girls who will skate at Cleveland are Joan Tozzer, Gretchen Merrill, Dorothy Glazier, Betsy Nichols, Lucy Pope, and Sylvia Van Ness. Miss Tozzer will skate both singles and doubles, partnered in the latter with Bernard Fox. In both events she is defending champion.

* * *

This fellow Eddie Shore, by the way, reputed to be all "washed out" after 13 years of major league hockey is entering his 14th campaign playing for two teams in two leagues at the same time! Hope he decides to retire before the Pacific Coast League and the American Association put in a claim for his services. We used to write, "Don't be surprised at what Shore will do"; now we only write "Don't be surprised."

* * *

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of the Harvard track team has made one change in his one-mile relay team which will compete in the Millrose Games in New York this Saturday evening. Frank McKechnie will replace Frank King, and join the three veterans, Capt. Jim Lightbody, Hobart Lerner, and Joe Donnelly. In other events, Don Donahue will represent the Crimson in the high hurdles, and Steve Madey will enter the pole vault.

* * *

Boston College, likewise, has made one change in its relay team, John Ballantine replacing Capt. Bill Gilligan. Bill Dowd, Charlie Green, and Bill Riley will complete the quartet.

* * *

The Junior Olympics extended their winning streak to six straight games last night as they overpowered the Ligham sextet of Worcester 9-0 at the Garden. Goalie Johnny Meoli earned his first shutout in two years with the Juniors. In the other half of the doubleheader, the Boston Rangers dropped a New England Amateur League game to Springfield Braves 3-1.

* * *

Despite the heroic efforts of Al Pajonas, sensational Husky sophomore, Northeastern dropped another basketball game, this time to Springfield College by a score of 62-36 last night. Pajonas contributed 20 points from his right forward position. The loss was the Huskies' eighth in 11 games this season.

* * *

From Sun Valley, Idaho, where she has been wintering following summer's exhibitions at the World's Fair in New York, Erna Andersen is speeding East to make her Boston debut at the Silver Skates Derby in the Boston Garden next Sunday afternoon. Miss Andersen is the Norse girl whom Martin Stiksrod, noted Norwegian trainer who taught and trained both Miss Andersen and Sonja Henie, says is greater than Sonja. Others who will take part in the Derby include Margaret Simpson of Banff, Canada, and her co-instructor at the Boston Arena, Edi Scholdan of Vienna and London; the barrel jumping LeBels of Meriden, and Howie Adams and Joe Lewis of the Daffydils.

**May Use Plane**

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 1 (AP)—The Brattleboro Outing Club announced today that mid-western ski jumpers "probably" would be brought here by plane for the international ski meet, February 18, because of a new rule of the Central Ski Association. The rule prohibits member jumpers from participating elsewhere at the time of their own championships, scheduled for February 22 at Ishpeming, Mich.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Fred Swan named head football coach at Temple for three years.

**Three Years Ago**

Ellsworth Vines took 8—5 lead in pro tennis series with Fred Perry, winning 5—7, 7—5, 6—4, on clay court.

**Five Years Ago**

Dizzy Dean, dissatisfied with $17,000 contract offer from St. Louis Cardinals, announced he would hold out for $25,000.

## Michael Sees Improvement For Dartmouth Tank Team

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H.—This is Karl Michael's first year as coach of Dartmouth swimming. Right now he has no illusions about the strength of his Indian squad and he doesn't expect to have a win over Harvard, Yale, or Princeton to show at the end of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League season. In fact his swimmers have already lost to Harvard, and the Tigers who come to Hanover for Carnival on Feb. 9 are known to be too strong for the Green.

Michael does expect to see advancements made by Dartmouth in the pool this winter, though, and already he has seen many encouraging signs that point to a better future next year.

**Medley Record**

His medley relay team set a new Dartmouth record against Harvard.

Jack Storrs '42, turned in the best 220 performance for Dartmouth since 1936 with a 2m. 21.3s. time against Amherst in the Green's first victory of the campaign and his 440 of 5:13 was also encouraging to his coach. Michael expects that Storrs, a Fairfield, Conn., boy, will be a strong contender in any company in his junior and senior years.

Jim O'Mara, another sophomore, has improved his backstroke by two and a half seconds this year and Dick Cords bettered his previous time in the same event by two seconds in the Harvard meet.

**Potter Improved**

Dick Potter '41, flashed a 4.6s. improvement in the breast stroke in the Harvard meet and his leg in the medley relay was four seconds faster than he had ever been clocked.

Sophomore Bob Carney, promising diver, has yet to crash into a winning position in two meets, but his coach still feels he has outstanding possibilities and that his first varsity performances were all that could be expected.

**Inexperience Costly**

George Liskow, another first-year man, swam a 24.7s. 50 at Amherst. The week previous to the Harvard meet Michael was forced to bench him while the Crimson was in town.

Such things as inexperience are going to prove costly to the Dartmouth team in 1940. However, 1941 will see an entirely different story. The present sophomore group will by then have acquired the necessary poise and subsequently will not only be able to do nearly as well in meets as they do in practice, but will be superior competitors all around.

**Fordham Loses Star**

NEW YORK (AP)—Fordham's record holding mile relay team, already weakened by graduation, received another blow when Ralph St. Pierre, junior from Glens Falls N. Y., was forced to withdraw from school because of financial difficulties.

St. Pierre, the lead-off man, was a member of the quartet that set the record of 3m. 15.2s. on Dartmouth's indoor track last year. In Saturday's Millrose Games his place will be taken by his roommate, Robert Winn, who will team up with Wesley Wallace, Bob Dorland, and Hugh Bennett. Wallace is the only member remaining of the record shattering team.

## Hockey Resorts to Aviation

Lou Pieri of the Providence Reds organization is an aviation enthusiast and that's the reason why the Reds, who ordinarily do their flying on skates, took to the airways on their western trip from Jan. 24 through Jan. 29.

It marked the first time in the history of the International-American Hockey League that a team traveled by air and actually the first time a hockey team was transported by plane for a series of games. Last year the Detroit Red Wings went to Chicago by plane from New York.

It was the Providence theory that long train rides tire out players and the use of a big transport ship would give them more time to rest up. The longest jump on the stretch required only 2 hours and 15 minutes. The Reds went to Cleveland, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Syracuse.

Hub Wilson, Providence forward, was the only player who did not make the trip by plane. He wanted to go with the rest of his mates, but said that a clause in his insurance wouldn't allow him to make the trip. So Wilson toured the western circuit by train.

The short time required for the jumps from city to city was beneficial to the players as they had full nights of sleep in regular beds. But, modern and fast as plane transportation may be, some of the other club owners turn thumbs down on the idea.

The plane was privately chartered with a crew and hostess.

## Billiken's Coach To Begin March 15

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Wilfred J. (Dukes) Duford, whose splendid record at St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, won him the post of head football coach at St. Louis University, will assume his new duties March 15.

This will give the new Billiken mentor, who uses the Warner system with a single wingback and unbalanced line, time to put his protégés through spring practice in preparation for new fall's Missouri Valley Conference campaign.

Duford's St. Ambrose teams have a nine-year record of 60 victories, 7 ties and 10 defeats. They won the Iowa Intercollegiate Conference championships in 1934, 1935, 1937 and 1938.

Duford, former Marquette star, succeeds Cecil E. Muellerleile, who resigned Jan. 13. Carl J. Pike and Henry (Red) Krause, Muellerleile's assistants, also have resigned.

**Reis Signs With Yanks**

NEW YORK (AP)—Tommy Reis, a promising rookie who led the American Association pitchers in percentage of games won and lost at Kansas City, has returned his signed contract to the New York Yankees. He won 17 and lost four for the Blues.

## Rooney Continues as Head Of North Atlantic Softball

James M. Rooney of Attleboro has again been named to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Softball Association of America, and in addition to supervising the North Atlantic Region, including the New England States and New York, will serve as State Commissioner for Massachusetts, according to an announcement by President W. E. Landis.

Coincident with his appointment, Rooney stated that the entire slate of State and Metropolitan Commissioners for the region had been approved by the Association in accordance with his recommendation. One change in personnel was made, Lou Nanchey of Bridgeport being named as State Commissioner for Connecticut, to succeed George Anger, resigned.

**Action Started**

Action along the softball front for the 1940 season started with the approval by the National Organization of the State and Metropolitan Commissioners. Mid-winter meetings of regional and State executives are already scheduled. The tremendous increase in the popularity of the game has added thousands of new teams and leagues to the competition for State, Metropolitan and National honors in the North Atlantic section of the country.

State tournaments are usually held under lights with popular prices prevailing, with the prize a trip to the national championships held in Chicago early in September. Last year Massachusetts reported that a crowd of eight thousand witnessed its finals held in Worcester, while Pawtucket, R. I., reached that figure in the Rhode Island state tournament. Improvement in the style of play caused general increases in attendance figures in all of the eastern states.

**Girls' Game Developed**

The greatest development in this section, however, has come in the girls' game, primarily due to the promotion of the amateur sport in Boston Garden and in Madison Square Garden in New York. The women's combinations put into play in these major exhibitions proved to be well coached.

From all reports, both Gardens will apparently sponsor the sport again, and to provide added interest to the fans, major leagues operating somewhat on the order of the amateur hockey leagues will show in the arenas, with Boston centering a New England League and New York, a South Atlantic League.

**List of Officials**

Suspensions of some major amateur players for participation in the defunct Professional Baseball League will have the effect of producing a lot of new talent in the men's game, officials believe.

The approved list of North Atlantic Regional Officials follows. Regional Governor, James M. Rooney, Attleboro, Mass.; State Commissioners: Maine, Blaine E. Davis, Portland; New Hampshire, Gordon L. Peavey, Manchester; Vermont, Harold A. Mayforth, Barre; Rhode Island, Joseph Mulligan, Pawtucket; New York, Tex Erwin, Rochester; Massachusetts, James M. Rooney, Attleboro; Connecticut, Lou Nanchey, Bridgeport. Metropolitan Commissioners: New York City, Carl Clausen; Buffalo, Earl J. Boggan; and Boston, W. Duncan Russell.

**Connecticut Game Off**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STATE COLLEGE Pa. — Penn State's athletic authorities have been notified that a basketball game between the Lions and the University of Connecticut scheduled at White Plains, N. Y., on Feb. 5 has been canceled. Athletic promoters at White Plains say that the arena floor is "not in condition to play."

Coach John Lawther of the Penn State team is not bemoaning the cancellation. The Lions are playing a 24-game schedule and during the first two weeks in February, contests with Rutgers, Connecticut, West Virginia, Army, N. Y. U., Colgate, and Syracuse were listed. Five of the encounters were to take place on the road.

**Strzelecki Ineligible**

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Ziggy Strzelecki, star basketball player at Clark University, has been declared ineligible for all extra curricular activities for the rest of the year, by announcement of the College Board.

Strzelecki, a Worcester boy, whose total of 160 points for seven games, gives him the highest scoring average of a college player in New England, has been the star player in Clark's latest string of six consecutive victories.

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangers | 20 | 4 | 7 | 89 | 47 | 47 |
| Boston | 20 | 8 | 4 | 103 | 66 | 44 |
| Toronto | 17 | 13 | 4 | 89 | 71 | 38 |
| Chicago | 13 | 15 | 3 | 67 | 86 | 27 |
| Detroit | 9 | 16 | 5 | 81 | 76 | 23 |
| Americans | 10 | 21 | 2 | 68 | 95 | 22 |
| Canadiens | 8 | 20 | 3 | 63 | 94 | 19 |

## Maroon Mermen Meet Harvard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1—The Springfield College swimming team will play host to the Harvard natators in the second home meet of the season Saturday. Much of the attention of the Crimson tank men will probably be centered on Harry Rawstrom, genial captain of the Maroon team.

A senior at Springfield College, Capt. Rawstrom has broken more than his share of records in his three years of intercollegiate competition. At present Harry is New England intercollegiate champion in both the 220-yard and the 440-yard freestyle events. In last year's competition he captured the eastern intercollegiate 440-yard title. In 1938 he was selected a member of the All-America swimming team.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the Springfield tank team is a one-man affair. The Maroon team is one of the best balanced aggregations in many a year. Coach Charles E. Silvia's mermen have given a good account of themselves in the four meets they have competed in so far this season. One loss, at the hands of Williams College is outweighed by victories over Bowdoin College, Bates College, and Connecticut University.

**Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League**

| Team | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Princeton | 2 | 0 | 67 | 58 | 1.000 |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 1 | 142 | 113 | .667 |
| Yale | 2 | 1 | 162 | 137 | .500 |
| Cornell | 2 | 2 | 125 | 123 | .500 |
| Harvard | 1 | 1 | 73 | 86 | .500 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 2 | 101 | 142 | .333 |
| Columbia | 1 | 3 | 139 | 149 | .250 |

Result Jan. 31

Princeton 37, Yale 34.

Harry Rawstrom

**Cude Returns**

MONTREAL, Feb. 1 (AP)—Wilf Cude, who has tended the nets for the New Haven Eagles of the International-American League this season, will return to the Montreal Canadiens for their next game, President Ernest Savard of the National Hockey League club announced last night.


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# Florida Winter Sports Boom Sees Leading Girl Golfers of Nation in Action

## Patty Berg Seeks to Regain Championship Form of 1938

**Southeastern Sidelines**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Probably never before in the history of women's winter golf circuit play has such a talented array of champions or would-be titlists converged upon Florida than this season.

This, again, is another reason why sports lovers are sky-writing Florida as the winter sports rendezvous this year, with tennis, golf, baseball all enjoying success not experienced within the last decade.

Already tennis has been touched in this column, baseball has been previewed, now women's golf comes to the fore. Led by Betty Jameson, present national champion; Patty Berg, former titlist; Dorothy Kirby, Marion Miley, Clara Callender, Long Beach, Calif., they include Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, the Tennessee champion; Ellamae Williams, Chicago; Laddie Irwin, Montclair, N. J., and Elizabeth Hicks, Long Beach.

**Various Tournaments**

This galaxy of talent is only the championship part of women's golfdom that has sent entries to the various tournaments starting with Coral Gables' annual Miami Biltmore tourney now in operation here.

Most interesting topic for conjecture is the comeback attempts of Miss Berg, Minneapolis former champion who was forced to give up her game last summer because of an illness. She picked up her clubs here after a seven-month lay-off in hopes of scoring her fifth consecutive Biltmore triumph.

But national champion, Miss Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, is here also, and is determined to make this Florida circuit a fruitful one, one that might prepare her defense of her championship this summer.

**One Victory Already**

The consistent play of Miss Miley of Lexington, Ky., is always one to be reckoned with, especially in these winter tournaments. Last winter she proved herself consistently troublesome to the then champion, Miss Berg, and already she has won one of these tournaments, last week's Punta Gorda meeting.

Miss Miley did not, however, meet the Misses Jameson and Berg in last week's premier test. Miss Callender, a comparative unknown for these parts, was runner-up to Miss Miley, and showed sufficient form to bear watching in future tournaments.

Miss Kirby of Atlanta has always been a match for the top-notchers, a runner-up to Miss Berg last year in this Coral Gables meeting, losing by a 3-and-1 score.

* * *

Ten yachts have already entered the seventh annual Miami-to-Nassau ocean yacht race which begins off Miami Feb. 13, as announced by the Miami and Nassau Yacht Clubs here recently. It is expected that at least 15 will cross the starting line when the gun is sounded.

Heading the list was Robert Johnson's new 65-foot yawl, Good News. Johnson of New York has won the event the last three years with his Stormy Weather, now owned by William Labrot of Annapolis, Md., which is also entered.

Other entries to date include: Wakiva, 72-foot yawl owned by Harkness Edwards, New York; Condor, 59-foot yawl of L. W. MacFarland, New York; Borealis, W. W. Anderson, Detroit; Eloise A., 35-foot yawl owned by Everest McDade, Miami; Tioga 1oo, owned by Harry Noyes, Marblehead, Mass.; Scarab, Henry White, Chicago; Gosling, F. G. Towle, Pawtucket, R. I.; Winslow, entered by the Adirondack-Florida School, Miami.

Most of these yachts are entered in the annual Sir Thomas Lipton Cup race sailed over a triangular course off Miami Beach, Feb. 10.

* * *

A Southern Professional Football League has been organized, with four cities already signed up as charter members. They include Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, and Knoxville. The league will operate under similar rules that affect the National Professional League.

* * *

The Southeastern Conference basketball race continued at a merry pace over last week, with Alabama scoring the major upset by downing last year's champions, Kentucky. The Tide, with seven victories against two defeats, now takes the favorite's role in the loop. Tennessee, with four wins and one loss, is next in line.

**Wendell Davis**

## Two Grid Coaches Resign at Kansas

MANHATTAN, Kan. (AP)—The Kansas State Athletic Council has accepted the resignations of Coach Wes Fry and Line Coach Stan Williamson.

Fry's resignation is effective June 30 and Williamson's May 31, the dates their contracts were renewable.

The council in a statement said it "regrets sincerely the necessity for this action" but pointed out "unfortunately the two men have become personally uncongenial."

Fry said in a brief written statement, "I regret that all this was brought on Kansas State," and Williamson said "I am sure I will never work with any finer boys."

All three statements were issued through M. F. "Mike" Ahearn, Director of Athletics.

## *United States Team Without Olympics*

Wide World

**LA CROSSE, Wis.—Pictured are members of the United States Olympic skating team, who were originally scheduled to participate in the 1940 Olympics in Germany, but because of the war the Olympics were canceled. They were here as individuals to take part in the national amateur races. Back row, left to right: Pat Hodus, past President of the Amateur Skating Union and present manager of the team; Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee; Maddy Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Al Kucera, Chicago; George Shimek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Pete Miller, team coach. Front row: Leo Freisinger, Chicago; Eddie Schroeder, Chicago; Charles Leighton, Minneapolis; and Bob Heckenbach, Chicago.**

## Schenectady Winter Show Attracts Ranking Skaters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 1—With plans being made to accommodate daily crowds exceeding 50,000 persons, preparations for the Schenectady Winter Carnival and North American Outdoor Speed Skating Championships to be held Feb. 2-4 have gone into their final stages.

Highlighting the ranks of the several hundred nationally famous skaters who will compete in the North Americans is the United States Olympic skating team. The seven-man squad, coached by Pete Miller, will not compete as a team, however, but will represent the various skating associations to which the men belong.

**Chicago Seniors**

Chicago, long famed as the nation's skating capital, has given four senior skaters to the Olympic team—Eddie Schroeder, Leo Freisinger, Al Kucera and Robert Heckenbach. Completing the team are Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee, Charles Leighton of Minneapolis and George Shimek of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Freisinger has skated on two Olympic teams. Two years ago he broke the 500-meter world record in Norway. In the 1936 Olympics he finished high in both the 500-meter event and the 1,500-meter distance races.

Coach Miller regards Schroeder as the greatest distance skater the country has ever seen. Although small in stature, Schroeder is noted for amazing speed and stamina. Many skating experts regard him as one of the meet's outstanding threats.

**Distance Star**

Al Kucera is noted for his fast times in the middle-distance events as well as the long-distance races. Coach Miller describes Kucera as "a power in anything from the mile over."

Lamb has been on two Olympic teams. He is regarded as one of the most consistent sprinters and middle-distance skaters in the entire world. He broke the 440-yard record in Minneapolis in 1936 and followed this by smashing the 500-meter mark in Europe. Lamb was also the runner-up for the North American title at Saranac, N. Y., last year.

Leighton is an exceptionally strong skater, his unusual speed taking him high in his events. He won the North American title at Saranac last year and is one of the top favorites for the 1940 North American title in Schenectady, Feb. 2-4, during the Winter Carnival week end.

**Olympic Record**

Shimek is regarded as the outstanding distance skater in the United States today. The Cedar Rapids boy broke the Olympic record for 10,000 meters, and this brings the comment from Coach Miller that the skater is always a threat in the two- and five-mile races.

Among the scores of other top-flight skaters expected to compete in the North Americans at Schenectady is Ken Bartholomew, representing the Minnesota Speed Skating Association and senior titleholder in the Nationals. Don Johnson, National outdoor champion two years ago, and winner of the Silver Skate Derby in New York, is another of the Minnesota men expected to compete.

From the area around Schenectady at least two skaters of national renown will participate in the North Americans. Billy Shannon of Troy, N. Y., the world record holder in the 220-yard event, and George Hare of Amsterdam, N. Y., are the pair. Both are rated by many sports enthusiasts as strong favorites.

Joe Roukema of Paterson, N. J., and Ted Ellenwood of Fort Johnson, N. Y., are another pair of senior competitors who will bear watching, according to experts. Both men have played leading roles in the qualifying meets in their respective skating districts.

## *Three Favorites Approach Final In Gables Golf*

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Three of the nation's top-ranking women golfers and a comely outsider, Shirley Ann Johnson of Winnetka, Ill., survived two rounds of play yesterday to reach the semifinals of the annual Miami-Biltmore women's championship.

Patty Berg of Minneapolis, seeking her fifth-straight victory in the local classic; Betty Jameson of San Antonio, national champion, and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., Curtis Cup star and former Southern champion, joined the blonde Illinois miss in the round of four.

Shirley Ann supplied the surprise of the tournament with successive victories over Neoma Cupie of Toledo, 4 and 2, and over Grace Amory of Palm Beach, the tournament medalist, 2 and 1. Shirley Ann's scoring was not on the spectacular side, but it sufficed.

Patty, playing in competition for the first time since recovering from an illness, beat little Louise Suggs of Atlanta, 4 and 3, with a magnificent burst of golf in the morning round. Then she recovered from a shaky start in the afternoon to eliminate Clara Callender of Long Beach, Calif., 2 and 1.

Miss Jameson shot only fair golf in beating Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, 4 and 3, and had the battle of her career before she finally put the convincer on Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, 1 up.

Miss Miley beat Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 2 and 1, and Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, 3 and 2, to gain her place in the semifinals.

Betty Hicks of Long Beach, who reached the semifinals of the last nationals, was eliminated in the morning round by Mrs. Hockenjos on the 19th green, the only extra-hole match of the day.

## *No Challenge For Davis Cup*

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Australian Tennis Association announced yesterday that no challenges had been received for the Davis Cup.

Australia, which took the cup from the United States last year, will retain possession of the international tennis trophy until competition is resumed.

### Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Jan. 31**

**International American League**

Pittsburgh 6, Hershey 0.
Providence 4, New Haven 3.
Indianapolis 4, Philadelphia 1.

**American Association**

Omaha 3, St. Louis 2 (overtime).

### College Basketball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Jan. 31**

Princeton 37, Yale 35.
Alabama 52, Georgia Tech 34.
New York 52, St. Francis 33.
Centre 43, Louisville 36.
Gonzaga 37, Eastern Washington 34.
Duquesne 50, St. Vincent 28.
College of Idaho 41, Albion Normal 34.
San Jose State 35, San Francisco 29.
Louisiana Tech 46, Louisiana College 27.
Millsaps 36, Chattanooga 34.
Moorhead (Minn.) Teach. 53, Wahpeton (N. D.) Science 34.
Macalester 49, Augsburg 42.
Springfield (Mass.) 62, Northeastern 36.
Drury 34, William Jewell 23.
Trinity 68, McMurry 51.
Northwestern (Okla.) 40, Phillips 32.
Peru 38, Hastings 35.
Newark 36, John Marshall 34.
Tennessee 43, Tennessee Wesleyan 21.
Rollins 40, Erskine 32.
Indiana Central 54, Valparaiso 51.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 40, Illinois Wesleyan 38.
Richmond 39, Randolph-Macon 19.
Maryville (Tenn.) 59, Kings 37.
Eastern (Ky.) Teach. 41, Transylvania 30.
Upper Iowa 59, Wartburg 38.
Roanoke 38, Lenoir-Rhyne 32.
Marshall 45, Virginia Tech 28.
St. John's (N. Y.) 43, Manhattan 32.
Henderson State Teach. 72, Arkansas State 37.
New Britain State Teach. 76, Keene (N. H.) Normal 36.
Becker 57, St. Anselm 51.
Union 38, Hobart 20.
Culver Stockton 35, Westminster 27.

### Young Di Mag Unsigned

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dominic Di Maggio, brother of Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees, says he has mailed back unsigned to the Boston Red Sox his first major league contract.

The former star San Francisco Seals center fielder explained he had been offered a "substantial increase" over what he received in 1939 from the Seals, but believed it was not enough. Dom was sold to the American League club after the 1939 season.

Proposed salary terms were not disclosed.

### Dodgers Buy Carleton

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have purchased the veteran pitcher Tex Carleton from Milwaukee of the American Association.

Carleton helped the St. Louis Cardinals capture the National League pennant in 1934 by winning 16 games and the following season helped the Chicago Cubs achieve the same goal.

He was waived out of the league last year and had a record of 11 victories and nine defeats at Milwaukee.

## Met Group To Fight Rules In A. A. U. Book

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP) — The Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union sailed today into the entire problem of National A. A. U. laws, with storm warnings flying all over the place.

For the "Met" body started something that may not end until the laws that govern A. A. U. sports are as simple as the Simon of storybook fame.

The latest split between those two old feudists—the "Met" and the National body—which have adjoining offices in the Woolworth Building but otherwise are far apart, came in this roundabout fashion:

The "Met" body, after issuing dire warnings to the contrary, decided to let national champion Charlie Beetham and two pals of the 69th Regiment A. A. run in the Millrose Games here Saturday. The three had competed in Boston's Prout Games last week, ignoring the "Met" senior championships here that same day.

They went to Boston with the National body's blessing, but with nothing except hard looks from the Met officials. So they were to be barred from the Millrose Games. But yesterday in a super-heated executive session, the local group relented.

That seemed odd, until it was discovered that the "Met," thoroughly aroused, planned to use the case as a test of the constitutional and legal aspects of the power of the National body. The reverberations will be long and noisy.

A national rule says that an athlete asking for a travel permit must be granted one if he is in good standing. The National body says that means every athlete asking for one gets one. But wise local men say the compulsion is on the athlete to get a permit—not on the association to issue it.

Patrick J. Kelly, President of the "Met" Association, says of his organization's proposed move:

"If this does nothing else, we hope it will simplify and clarify the National rules." He and others, say the National code is so complex and contradictory that no one can hope to interpret it.

### Arnovich Satisfied

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Morrie Arnovich, Phillies left fielder and high among National League batsmen last season, has sent in his signed contract.

The little outfielder said he received a substantial increase in salary.

## Utah State, Unbeaten, Faces Two Rivals This Week End

**Big Seven Statistics**

| Teams | W | L | Pts | OP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Utah State | 3 | 0 | 113 | 88 |
| Colorado | 5 | 1 | 202 | 200 |
| Utah | 4 | 1 | 224 | 196 |
| Brigham Young | 2 | 2 | 230 | 236 |
| Colorado State | 1 | 4 | 207 | 218 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 5 | 192 | 244 |
| Denver | 1 | 5 | 242 | 320 |

**Games This Week**

Feb. 2—Utah State vs. Denver at Denver; Colorado State vs. Wyoming at Laramie.
Feb. 3—Colorado vs. Utah at Salt Lake City; Utah State vs. Wyoming at Laramie; Colorado State vs. Brigham Young at Provo.

**Results Last Week**

Colorado 42, Utah 38.
Utah State 46, Wyoming 33.
Brigham Young 65, Denver 48.
Utah State 56, Denver 27.
Utah 40, Colorado State 42.
Brigham Young 34, Wyoming 29.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 1—Coach Dick Romney, who is like the "old woman in the shoe"—he has so many stars he doesn't know what to do—has made his Utah State College basketball court artists a threat to Big Seven Conference teams to date.

With the halfway mark not far off the Utah Farmers have been victors in three games and, if they continue the pace, should have two more wins after Saturday night. They play Denver University Friday night and Wyoming University Saturday. Both opponents are tailenders in the league.

Colorado University is resting in second place with five wins and one loss, that to Utah State, while Utah University is just behind with four wins and one loss, that to Colorado. These two teams will meet again Saturday night in Utah's new field house.

Last Friday the Colorado Buffaloes rallied in the last two minutes of play to score nine points and hand the Utes their first defeat of the season, 42 to 38.

Although the prospects are that Utah State will continue to set a hot pace with its quintet now hitting the hoop with uncanny accuracy, Utah and Colorado are both conceded an excellent chance of toppling the Farmers. The Romneymen always have been good away from their home court, but they must continue this way to end up on top, as they will face six of their nine future rivals on foreign soil.

Although still figuring as a contender for the title, Brigham Young University is given little better than the chance of a rank outsider to figure in the honors. Winning a pair of games last week end over Denver and Wyoming, they now have three wins against two losses.

On Saturday night B. Y. U. will face Colorado State College, which boasts only one win against four losses but is one of the most dangerous teams in the circuit.

## Panthers Enter Two Full Teams In Skiing Meets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 1 — Middlebury is sending two ski teams into competition this week end when the opening meets on the winter sports schedule are held. The college will be represented by one team at the New Hampshire Carnival and by a newly-formed second team at Williams.

Owing to his midyear examination schedule, Capt. Elbert Cole will be unable to go to Durham. The six men representing Middlebury will include Ed Gignac, Ira Townsend, John Trask, and Ray Unsworth. This squad appears to be a well-rounded unit—if previous records can be applied this year. Gignac and Townsend are entered in all events of the two-day meet. Unsworth and Trask will compete in the cross-country, jumping, and combined, and Bob Gale in the cross-country, downhill and slalom. Johnny Gale, the only freshman on the squad, has already found his forte in the downhill, slalom and jumping.

The other team which goes to Williams will include Dick Morehouse, Bob Stuart, Clem Willits, Chet Cline, all freshmen, and Dwight Smith, a sophomore.


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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | P | Y | | P | U | G | E | T | | S | I | B |
| H | O | U | N | D | | O | | B | U | T | T | E |
| E | L | L | A | | F | L | Y | | T | E | A | L |
| | E | E | | R | I | D | E | R | | M | L | |
| A | S | | W | A | R | | L | O | T | | Y | E |
| P | | G | A | M | E | | L | Y | O | N | | T |
| P | L | U | M | | | | | P | E | R | U | |
| L | | M | E | A | T | | W | E | S | T | | D |
| E | D | | L | E | A | | H | A | Y | | H | E |
| | A | G | | A | L | D | E | R | | M | O | |
| O | V | I | D | | L | A | Y | | B | U | M | P |
| R | I | V | E | R | | I | N | | M | I | L | E |
| A | D | E | | B | R | E | A | D | | E | R | I |

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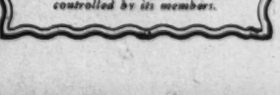
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# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 500,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 610,010 |
| 1940 volume to date | 16,791,105 |
| 1939 volume to date | 25,185,780 |

## Most Stocks Drowse in A Narrow Groove

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Stocks shifted sluggishly over varying routes in today's market.

Inconsequential price changes either way were the rule near the final hour with dealings almost at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares for the full session.

While there were a few bright spots in the news, cloudy business and political trends still were viewed as speculative handicaps. In addition the European war, remaining in the talking stage, was without much stimulation either way.

Stocks receiving support were Wheeling Steel, Bethlehem, Continental Motors, Goodyear, Sperry, Glenn Martin, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Loew's Martin Parry, Anaconda and International Paper.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Tidewater Associated Oil, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical and du Pont.

Up in the curb were Brewster Aeronautical, Hayden Chemical, Lake Shore and Electric Bond & Share. Lagging were consolidated Mining and Interstate Hosiery.

**Bond Market Uneven**

Norwegian dollar issues, displaying slipping tendencies around noon, firmed in later dealings in the bond market today.

Going into the final hour gains of a point or more were recorded by Norwegian 6s of '44, 6s of '43, 4½s of '56 and 4s of '63.

Italian 7s of '51 and Rome 6½s of '52 were also ahead in the foreign division, but Denmark 6s of '42, Belgium 6½s of '49 and Canada 4s tended lower.

Corporate issues rode an even keel, with small gains and losses about evenly divided.

Ahead slightly were Pennsylvania Railroad General 4½s of '65, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Montana Power 3¾s and Studebaker 6s, while retreating were New York Central 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Shell Union 2½s.

United States Governments were around 9-32nds of a point higher to 5-32nds lower.

## December Airline Volume Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported that December airline business had increased sharply over November, a condition which it termed "a remarkable reversal of seasonal trends."

Usually, the CAA said, airline operations begin falling off in October and continue to decrease until March. Although November, 1939, figures were below the record highs of October, December exceeded November in every category. December established new high records in monthly miles flown and in express traffic.

The Authority said 65,017,490 revenue passenger-miles flown in December was an increase of 74 per cent over December, 1938, and an 8 per cent increase over November, 1939.

The Authority also made public final figures for 1939 showing 82,554,239 miles flown, an increase of 18.5 per cent over 1938. Revenue passenger-miles flown totaled 677,672,955, an increase of 42.25 per cent; and express pound miles totaled 5,411,227,041, an increase of 24.47 per cent.

## Wheat Prices Lowest In Over 7 Weeks

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Wheat prices fell a cent a bushel today to the lowest level in more than seven weeks, extending the market's loss since the first of the year to about 11 cents.

Forecast of fresh snow or rain in parts of the southwestern hard winter wheat belt induced some selling and the market continued to display uneasiness due to reports of liquidation of grain that has been under loan.

## Foreign Markets

*By The Associated Press*

London: The stock market took profit realizing in its stride today and closed on a firm price footing. Kaffirs, recently under pressure, recovered sharply. Domestic rails improved and oils came to life with several small gains. British Government bonds advanced at the start, but later moved unevenly. Electrical, tobacco and textile stocks were bid up in a spotty industrial group.

Paris: Firm bids appeared in the bourse today after a hesitant opening. Domestic equities attracted support, but foreign stocks posted mixed changes. Rentes closed 30 centimes higher to 30 lower.

Amsterdam: American stocks steadied in the bourse after a lower opening. Domestic stocks drifted aimlessly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures came out on top after an erratic session today. Early gains were soon canceled, but prices headed upward again when strength at Alexandria and New York encouraged new support. Final prices were 8 to 9 points higher.

## Kresge Declares Extra Dividend

DETROIT (AP)—S. S. Kresge Co. announced a 15-cent "extra" dividend from 1939 earnings and a 30-cent quarterly dividend payable March 13 to stock of record March 1, and a second quarterly dividend payable June 13 to stock of record May 31. In 1939 four dividends of 30 cents each were paid.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71½ | 53 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | |
| 56½ | 31½ | Acme Steel (3a) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Jan 31 |
| 11½ | 6½ | Adams Ex (½g) | 31 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 35 | 19 | Adam-Mill (1) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Jan 31 |
| 27½ | 15⅞ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jan 26 |
| 68 | 45¼ | Air Reduct (1a) | 6 | 50¼ | 50 | 50¼ | + ⅛ |
| 11¼ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | | | | | |
| 10 | 6¼ | AlaskaJun (.15e) | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 2 | ⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 4 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 4½ | Allegh pf xw | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 5¾ | Allegh pf $30 ww | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | Jan 25 |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Allegh pf $40 ww | 10 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-L Stl(1½g) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Jan 30 |
| 11⅞ | 6¾ | Allen Indus (1g) | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | |
| 200½ | 151½ | Al Ch&Dye (6a) | 5 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ | +1 |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Allied Kid (.80) | 3 | 17?⅜ | 17?⅞ | 17?⅞ | — ⅞ |
| 15⅜ | 9½ | Allied Mills (1g) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jan 31 |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 3 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Jan 31 |
| 71 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1a) | 3 | 67½ | 67 | 67 | Jan 30 |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (1) | 9 | 36 | 35½ | 35⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 5 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | Jan 26 |
| 21 | 12 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 31 |
| 74¼ | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jan 26 |
| 24½ | 16 | Am Ag Ch(1.30g) | 2 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | Jan 31 |
| 47 | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 17¾ | 9¾ | Am Bank Note | 10 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ | |
| 8 | 3½ | Am Bosch | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 57¾ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (1a) | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Jan 31 |
| 116½ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 3 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| 179 | 150 | Am Can pf | 3 | 114¾ | 114¼ | 114¼ | — ¾ |
| 40¼ | 16¼ | Am Car & Fdy | 2 | 174⅞ | 174⅞ | 174⅞ | Jan 30 |
| 64 | 30¼ | Am Car pf | 24 | 24½ | 23¾ | 23¾ | —1½ |
| 25½ | 13½ | Am Ch & C(.40e) | 4 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | — ¾ |
| 115⅛ | 100 | Am Ch & Cpf(5) | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Jan 31 |
| 133 | 100½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Dec21 |
| 8¾ | 5 | Am Colortype | 3 | 136 | 135 | 135½ | Jan 31 |
| 11⅞ | 5½ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Jan 24 |
| 18¼ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 4 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Am European | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | Am & For Pow | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Jan 26 |
| 25⅛ | 10 | Am&F$6pf(.30k) | 2 | 17⅛ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| 30⅝ | 12¼ | Am&F$7pf(.35k) | 3 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | + ⅝ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 3 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | + ⅝ |
| 33 | 12 | Am Haw SS (1a) | 3 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Jan 31 |
| 8 | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ½ |
| 43½ | 25⅝ | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 60 | 41¾ | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jan 29 |
| 3½ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 3 | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 3¾ | Am Internat'l | 3 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | Jan 31 |
| 42 | 26½ | Am Inv Ill (2.40) | 3 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| | | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 3 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | Jan 31 |
| 30⅜ | 13 | Am Locomo'tive | 1 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | Jan 23 |
| 79½ | 41 | Am Locomot pf | 5 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 4 | 53 | 53 | 53 | Jan 31 |
| 31½ | 21⅝ | Am M & Metal | 4 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅜ | 22⅝ | Am Metal (¾e) | 1 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | Jan 30 |
| 124½ | 112 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jan 31 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Power & Lt | 1 | 119 | 119 | 119 | Jan 22 |
| 58⅞ | 32 | AmP&L$6(11⅛k) | 9 | 4 | 37⅜ | 37⅜ | |
| 49 | 28 | APL 5pf (.933⅓k) | 3 | 54¼ | 54⅛ | 54¼ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅜ | 8½ | Am Ra&SS(.30g) | 7 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44½ | — ½ |
| 22¾ | 11⅞ | Am Roll Mill | 102 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 50 | Am RM pf(1¼k) | 12 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 10¾ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 1 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | Jan 26 |
| 20 | 9 | Am Seat (½g) | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 63 | 35½ | Am Sm&R (½e) | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 144 | 127½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 12 | 47½ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 145¾ | 145½ | 145½ | Jan 31 |
| 41 | 20⅛ | Am Steel F (¾e) | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | Jan 30 |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (1½g) | 6 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 9 | Am Stove (¼e) | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 15¼ | Am Sugar Ref | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jan 31 |
| 98 | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 18½ | 13⅞ | Am Sum Tob(1) | 3 | 89⅝ | 89¼ | 89¼ | Jan 31 |
| 171¼ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 1 | 157⅜ | 157⅜ | 157⅜ | Jan 30 |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 4 | 170¾ | 170¼ | 170¾ | |
| 89⅜ | 75¼ | Am Tob B (5) | 5 | 87⅞ | 87½ | 87⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 153¼ | 132 | Am Tob pf (6) | 5 | 89⅜ | 89¼ | 89⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 148½ | 148½ | 148½ | — ½ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 28 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 96 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Jan 31 |
| 15½ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 64⅜ | 28⅜ | Am Wool pf(3k) | 2 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 4 | Am Zinc L & S | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 48 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | Jan 11 |
| 40 | 20¾ | Anaconda (1¼g) | 12 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jan 19 |
| 27⅝ | 13½ | Anchor H (.70g) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Jan 29 |
| 21 | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¾g) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jan 27 |
| 4 | 1½ | A P W Paper | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jan 30 |
| 37 | 21 | Arc D-M (1.10g) | 3 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | —1¼ |
| 83¾ | 33⅜ | Armour Ill | 28 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 60 | 33¾ | Armour Ill p pf | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | Jan 4 |
| 58 | 31¾ | Arm Cork (¾e) | 9 | 40½ | 40 | 40¼ | + ¼ |
| 13 | 7½ | Arnold C (¼e) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Jan 29 |
| 10½ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 78¾ | 70 | Assd DG 1 pf(5) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | Jan 27 |
| 81 | 41 | As DG 2pf(93¾k) | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Jan 23 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates I (2) | 1 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | Jan 31 |
| 42⅞ | 21 | Atch T & S F | 6 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 71 | 49¾ | AT&SF pf (2½e) | 2 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | — ¾ |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 26¾ | 5⅜ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 26 | 9½ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | Jan 31 |
| 24⅞ | 18⅛ | Atl Refining (1) | 4 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Jan 25 |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (½g) | 2 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 48⅜ | 43⅜ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 4 | 50 | 49⅝ | 50 | Jan 31 |
| 71 | 50 | Atlas Pow (3g) | 2 | 66 | 66 | 66 | + ½ |
| 8 | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 4 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | Jan 29 |
| 5⅜ | 4⅛ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 37⅜ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 4 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | Jan 26 |
| 9⅝ | 3⅛ | Aviation Corp | 24 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 21¾ | 9⅛ | Bald Loco ct | 5 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 17⅜ | Balt & Ohio | 16 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | |
| 11¼ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 2 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 11½ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 10¼ | Barber As (¼e) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | Jan 27 |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Br (¼g) | | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jan 24 |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | Barnsdall (.15e) | 7 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 15½ | Bayuk Cig (⅜a) | 7 | 27 | 26½ | 27 | + ⅜ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 2 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | Jan 27 |
| 107¼ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | Jan 10 |
| 128½ | 104⅞ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | —3½ |
| ⅝ | ⅞ | Beld Hel (.20e) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jan 30 |
| 73⅝ | 52 | BeigNRpf(3.27g) | 6 | 27 | 26⅜ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 16⅜ | Bendix Av (½e) | 26 | 30⅜ | 29¾ | 30 | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 17⅞ | Ben Ind (1.85g) | 3 | 53¼ | 56 | 56 | — ¾ |
| 56 | 28⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 3 | 53¼ | 22 | 22 | — ¾ |
| 57½ | 32 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 57⅞ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | Jan 30 |
| 120⅝ | 99¼ | Beth Steel (1e) | 13 | 73⅝ | 72¾ | 73⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32¾ | 15⅞ | Bigelow-S (1e) | 1 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ | — ¼ |
| 24½ | 14 | Black&Deck (1) | 7 | 32¼ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| 36½ | 13¾ | Bliss & L (2½g) | 3 | 20 | 19 | 19 | Jan 30 |
| 34¾ | 16¾ | Boeing Airplane | 8 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| 28½ | 16 | Bohn A&B (1) | 5 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅜ |
| 24 | 12½ | Bond Strs(1.60a) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | Jan 29 |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden Co (.30e) | 5 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (1a) | 5 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jan 29 |
| 34¾ | 19½ | Bower R B (3) | 3 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Brew Corp (.60) | 4 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 7¾ | BriggsBord Br | 3 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | BriggsMfg(1¼g) | 9 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19¾ | |
| 41 | 31 | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | — ⅛ |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bkly & Q Trans pf | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Jan 31 |
| 14¼ | 5½ | Bkly & Q Tr pf ct | 26 | 15 | 14¼ | 14½ | +1⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 7¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 15 | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 50⅞ | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 60 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 50 | 39 | Bkl-M pfct(1¼e) | 18 | 56½ | 55¾ | 56 | +1½ |
| 30½ | 13⅜ | Bwly Un G (¼e) | 17 | 55 | 53¾ | 53¾ | — ¾ |
| 41 | 31½ | Brown Sh (2) | 4 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 25¼ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal(2¾g) | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jan 16 |
| 13½ | 7 | Bucyr-Erie(½g) | 3 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22½ | |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 5 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 16 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 30 | 15½ | Bullard Co (1½g) | 27 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 34½ | 21½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 3 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | Jan 31 |
| 20⅜ | 11½ | Burling Mill(1) | | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jan 30 |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Ad M(.10e) | 8 | 13¾ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 1 | Bush Terminal | *1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| 9⅛ | 3¾ | Butler Br (.15e) | 5 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Butte CopZ.Zinc | 1 | 21¾ | -1⅝ | 21¾ | Jan 29 |
| 16⅜ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅜ |
| | | | 1 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Jan 29 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 30 | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 5 | 25½ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | Jan 31 |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Jan 16 |
| 3¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅞ | Cal & Hec (¼e) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 9⅝ | Camp Wy (.40e) | 3 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Jan 31 |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry (1½g) | 18 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | |
| 6½ | 3⅛ | Canad Pacific | 50 | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 31½ | 29½ | Can Mills(2¼g)) | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Jan 29 |
| 33 | 13⅞ | Carpent (1.30g) | 1 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | Jan 30 |
| 4 | 2⅝ | Car&Gen (.025e) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jan 29 |
| 24½ | 63½ | Case (JI) Co | 8 | 68¼ | 67¾ | 68¼ | +1¼ |
| 64½ | 38½ | Catepill Tract(2) | 5 | 50⅜ | 50 | 50 | — ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 13⅜ | Celanese (½g) | 2 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + ⅜ |
| 9¼ | 7⅞ | Celotex Corp | 3 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 30½ | 8⅛ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 12¼ | 3¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jan 27 |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | Cent Viol St(¼g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Century R M | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Jan 10 |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas(1e) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Jan 30 |
| 13 | 8⅛ | Cert-teed Prod | 6 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 18 | Chain Belt (¾e) | 2 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | Jan 25 |
| 36 | 17 | Cham P&F(1.30g) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | Jan 29 |
| 21½ | 6⅝ | Checker Cab | 3 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | + ½ |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47¼ | 27 | Ches & Oh(2½a) | 3 | 39¼ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | |
| 95⅛ | 85¾ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | |
| 29½ | 3⅝ | Ches Corp | 4 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | Chi & N West | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jan 19 |
| 3⅜ | ⅝ | Chi & N West pf | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | Chi Great W pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jan 25 |
| 14 | 9½ | Chi Mail Or | 1 | 17⅛ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 1⅜ | ¾ | Chi M St P&P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jan 27 |
| 1⅜ | ½ | Chi M S P&P pf | 6 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jan 31 |
| 39½ | 30⅝ | Chi PT cv pf (3) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅜ |
| 50¼ | 44 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | Jan 29 |
| | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jan 29 |
| 1⅞ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jan 29 |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 15¼ | 10 | Chick CotO(¼g) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 13½ | 4½ | Childs Co | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Jan 31 |
| 94⅜ | 53⅜ | Chrysler (5g) | 27 | 47⅜ | 45⅞ | 47⅜ | |
| 14⅜ | 9 | City I & F (1.20) | 4 | 81½ | 80½ | 81 | + ⅛ |
| 43⅜ | 23¼ | City Stores | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Jan 30 |
| 34½ | 15 | Clark Eq (2½g) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 39 | 20⅛ | Clev Gr B (2½g) | 3 | 37⅛ | 37¼ | 37¼ | — ¼ |
| 60⅛ | 34⅝ | Climax M (1.20a) | 6 | 37⅝ | 36⅞ | 37⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 38 | 21¼ | Cluett P (2¾g) | 7 | 38¾ | 38⅝ | 38¾ | |
| 133 | 105 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 1 | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ | — ¼ |
| 62½ | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 4 | 62⅜ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | Jan 31 |
| 48 | 11½ | Colgate-P (⅛) | 12 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ¼ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 2 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Jan 31 |
| | | Colgate pf cld(6) | 1 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | |
| 37½ | 20¼ | Collins & A (2e) | 4 | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | Jan 31 |
| 24⅞ | 11⅛ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 25⅝ | 14 | Col Br A (1½g) | 2 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| 25¼ | 14 | Col Br B (1½g) | 3 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | Jan 31 |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 12 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | — ½ |
| 15⅝ | 6½ | Colum Pic vtc | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Jan 31 |
| 30½ | 15½ | Col P pf (2¾) | 1 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 96 | 73 | Col Carb (4½g) | 1 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comc Credit (4) | 4 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | — ⅜ |
| 109⅝ | 98½ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Jan 26 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 6 | 53⅞ | 53½ | 53⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 110½ | 103¾ | Com Tev pf(4¼) | 1 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | Jan 22 |
| 16 | 8⅝ | Comi Solvents | 23 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 2⅛ | ⅛ | Com'th & South | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com&Sou pf (3) | 3 | 64 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 32½ | 25⅝ | Com Edis (1.80) | 38 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Conde Nast | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Jan 23 |
| 97 | 5 | Con-Nairn (1a) | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 32¾ | 15½ | Congress Cigar | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Jan 31 |
| 11 | 5⅝ | Cons Aircraft | 3 | 26⅛ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 4⅜ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Jan 31 |
| 108½ | 101¾ | Cons Cop (.30g) | 3 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 30 | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ⅜ |
| 121⅜ | 79¾ | Consol Ed pf (5) | 2 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | Jan 23 |
| 97⅛ | 39¾ | Con Film Ind | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 97⅛ | 61⅜ | Cons Laundries | 6 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 53⅝ | 8¼ | Consol Oil (.80) | 18 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 1¾ | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jan 25 |
| 34 | 8¼ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Jan 30 |
| 101⅞ | 88 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jan 12 |
| 17¼ | 9½ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Jan 27 |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | Container (¼e) | 9 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| | | Cont Bak A | 3 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | 87½ | Cont B pf (8) | 3 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ¼ |
| 51¾ | 32½ | Cont Can (½e) | 14 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 | |
| 116 | 106 | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | |
| 103⅝ | 5 | Cont Diam Fib | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 40⅞ | 29½ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 7 | 40½ | 40 | 40 | |
| 51½ | 19⅝ | Cont Motors | 156 | 4¾ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 19⅞ | Cont O Del (¼e) | 3 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24½ | + ¾ |
| 32⅛ | 16½ | Cont Steel (2g) | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Jan 30 |
| 67½ | 54⅞ | Corn Prods (3) | 3 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | — ¼ |
| 177 | 150 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 6 | 174⅞ | 174⅝ | 174⅝ | Jan 30 |
| 5 | 3 | Coty Inc (½g) | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 2¼ | ⅝ | Coty Int (.20g) | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 38 | 16 | Crane Co (.60g) | 4 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅜ |
| 110 | 93 | Crane cv pf (3) | 3 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ | — ½ |
| 32½ | 26⅝ | Cream of Wh (2) | 1 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | Jan 31 |
| 41½ | 20¼ | Crosley Corp | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | Jan 30 |
| 37½ | 28 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Sharp Business Rise Last Half 1940 Predicted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—About 90 per cent of the Board of Governors of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association predicted a definite improvement in business in 1940 over 1939, according to a poll, the results of which have just been released by the association.

A slight recession during the first and second quarters was forecast by a majority of the members with a sharp upturn developing either toward the close of the second quarter or in the third quarter and continuing for the balance of the year.

**Utilities Outlook**

The governors expect that the durable goods industry would make progress, at least similar to that for general business, because of the improved outlook for industrial modernization and expansion.

The opinion was expressed that the utilities were in greater need of modernization and expansion than were similar industrial properties. It was pointed out that utility plants are close to their maximum power output in many areas and increased power requirements will force installation of further generating equipment to handle these loads.

A good amount of refinancing will take place, the governors believe, while new financing for either industrial companies or public utilities would depend to a considerable degree on the attitude of government.

The outlook for raw material costs polled an even split. About 50 per cent of the governors expect them to move higher, while the rest looked for little change. An increased cost of raw materials was expected to be offset by increased volume of business and subsequent lower unit costs.

**Labor Costs to Rise**

A rise in labor costs is expected by more than 90 per cent of the board. In general, however, this advance was not expected to be large. Most of the board, about 70 per cent, expect that profits will register an increase in 1940, although they did not look for an extraordinary gain.

In answering the question as to whether advertising and sales promotion programs would be expanded or contracted this year, 30 per cent reported that some increases were contemplated, 40 per cent planned no expansion, while others indicated either selective changes or were undecided.

## Republic Steel Fourth Quarter Net $6,772,593

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corporation reported a $6,772,593 net profit in the booming fourth quarter brought it 1939 earnings of $10,671,343, against $9,044,147 in 1937 and a 1938 deficit of $7,997,825. The corporation earned $308,612 the last quarter of 1938.

The 1939 earnings represented $1.42 on each of 5,833,065 common shares outstanding and were 4.6 per cent on total investment, Republic said.

"Republic's 1939 showing came largely as the result of stimulated domestic business," commented Chairman Tom Girdler. "There has been some increase in export business but very little of it is attributable to the war in Europe.

"Steel production during the last quarter was at an abnormally high rate resulting in the purchase of steel in excess of current requirements. The drop in the first quarter of 1940 has been due in part to inventory adjustments. I see no reason, at this time, why the general average for the year should not be at a satisfactory rate."

Provision for depreciation and depletion for 1939 was $11,445,857 against $10,897,019 the previous year.

### Bank of France Statement

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Jan. 26 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,268, increase 2; balances abroad 79, decrease 7; discounted commercial bills—France 5,011, increase 1,019; negotiable bills bought in France 6,461, increase 102; advances against securities 3,444, decrease 32; 30-day advances against government securities 229, decrease 57; temporary advances to state 35,673, increase 451; circulation 151,738, increase 12; total credit to current accounts 16,798, increase 1,480. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 57.71 per cent, compared with 58.23 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

### Bank of England Statement

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Jan. 31 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 527,723, increase 4,932; bullion 974, decrease 39; reserves 53,250, decrease 4,972; public deposits 29,678, decrease 17,009; private deposits 142,485, increase 19,334; Government securities 119,356, increase 7,065; other securities 27,591, increase 281. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 29.2 per cent compared with 32.3 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

### Deere & Co. Shows Drop in Net

MOLINE, Ill. (AP)—Deere & Company, manufacturer of general farm machinery, reported for its fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1939, net income of $7,627,355, compared with $9,469,930 the previous year. This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.59 a share on the common stock outstanding and compared with $2.42 a common share the previous year. Sales decreased from $79,253,797 in the 1938 fiscal year to $70,165,235 last year.

### Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 18.68 | 18.72 | 18.68 | 18.68 | 18.76 |
| May | 18.30 | 18.30 | 18.22 | 18.23 | 18.32 |

### Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 13.70 | 13.88 | 13.70 | 13.84 | 13.77 |
| June | 14.01 | 14.15 | 13.94 | 14.10 | 14.06 |
| Sept. | 14.28 | 14.40 | 14.25 | 14.38 | 14.31 |

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3⅜s '43-40 June | 101.31 | 101.31 | 101.31 |
| 4 | 4s '54-44 | 114.17 | 114.17 | 114.17 |
| 1 | 3½s '41 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.6 |
| 2 | 4¼s '52-47 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 6 | 2¾s '51-48 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 |
| 1 | 2s '50-48 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 |
| 1 | 3½s '52-50 | 105.14 | 105.14 | 105.14 |
| 1 | 3s '55-51 | 110.3 | 110.3 | 110.3 |
| 5 | 2¼s '53-51 | 102.31 | 102.31 | 102.31 |
| 1 | 2⅞s '60-55 | 107.15 | 107.15 | 107.15 |
| 6 | 3¼s '65-60 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.6 |

Federal Farm Mortgage

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3¼s '64-44 | 108.16 | 108.16 | 108.16 |
| 3 | 3s 49-44 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.3 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alb P Wrap 6s '48 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 | Alb P W 6s '48 ww | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 18 | Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 78 | 77¾ | 78 |
| 13 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 44⅞ | 44½ | 44⅝ |
| 25 | Allegh Val 4s '41 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 | Allied Stra 4½s '51 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 1 | Am & For P5s 2030 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 9 | Am IG Chem 5½s '49 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 14 | Am T & T 5½s '43 | 108⅛ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 | Am T & T 3¼s '66 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 49 | Am T & T 3½s '61 | 108⅜ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 2 | Am W W 5½ E 6s '75 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 6 | Anaco Cop 4½s '50 50 | 107 | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 | Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 14 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 16 | AT&SF aj 4s '95 s | 86⅝ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 2 | AT&SF 4s 1909-58 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 | AT&SF 4½s '48 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4½s '48 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | A C Line 4½s '64 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 | Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 40¾ | 40 | 40¾ |
| 10 | Atl Refin 3s '53 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 | B&O rfg 6s '95 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 9 | B&O rfg 6s '95 ct | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 2 | B&O 1st 5s '48 reg | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 1 | B&O rfg 5s '95 | 25½ | 24¾ | 25½ |
| 29 | B&O rfg 5s '95 ct | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ |
| 9 | B&O 5s '96 F | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ |
| 13 | B&O 5s '96 F ct | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 11 | B&O 5s 2000 D ct | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| 6 | B&O cv 4½s '00 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 3 | B&O cv 4½s '00 ct | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 6 | B&O 1st 4s '48 | 66¾ | 66½ | 66⅝ |
| 2 | B&OPLE&W 4s '41 ct | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 | Bell TPa 5s '60 C | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ |
| 6 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 2 | Beth Stl 3¼s '65 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 8 | Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 11 | Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 101¼ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 20 | Boston & Me 5s '67 | 46 | 45½ | 45¾ |
| 16 | Boston & Me 5s '33 | 46¼ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| | Bkly City RR 5s '41 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1 | Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 178 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 88 | 87½ | 87¾ |
| 117 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct | 86¼ | 85½ | 85¾ |
| 49 | Bkly Un Gas 5s '50 | 91½ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 10 | Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct | 89½ | 89 | 89½ |
| 10 | Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| 2 | Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| 7 | Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct | 37½ | 37 | 37½ |
| 2 | Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct rg | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 2 | Cal Ore Pow 4s'6 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 1 | Can Sou 5s'62 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 9 | Can Nat 5s'69 Jly | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'51 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'56 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 10 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'51 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 3 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'56 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 5 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'57 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 5 | Can Nor 4½s'46 | 110¾ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 1 | Can Pac 5s'44 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Can Pac 4½s'60 | 74½ | 74¼ | 74½ |
| 13 | Can Pac 4s perp | 63½ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 2 | Can N Y Pow 2¾s'62 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 6 | Can Pac 1st 4s'49 | 66⅝ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| 5 | Can RR NJ 5s'87 reg | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 8 | Can RR NJ 4s'87 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 | Certain-td 5½s'48 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 1 | C&O 4½s'92 | 125¾ | 125¾ | 125¾ |
| 2 | C & O 3½s 96 D | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 | C&O rfg 3½s'96 E | 98¾ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 9 | C & O rfg 3½s'53 F | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| 2 | Chi & Alton 3s'49 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 8 | CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A | 87¼ | 87 | 87 |
| 5 | CB&Q gen 4s'58 | 89¾ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 40 | CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 | CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 12 | Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 14 | Chic Gt Weste 4s'49 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅜ |
| 19 | CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ |
| 2 | CM&CP gen 4s 89 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 10 | CM&StP 3½s 89 B | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 | Chi&NW 4s'49 36 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 8 | Chi&NW gm 5s 87 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 19 | Chi&NW cv 3¾s 49 | 3½ | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Chi & NW 4s 87 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 6 | Chi & NW 3½s 87 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 1 | C G R P 4s 88 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 10 | CT Hte & SE rfg5s60 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 5 | Ch Un Sta 4s 44 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 5 | Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¾ |
| 2 | Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 | Ch Ind Gas 4s 42 | 82 | 81½ | 82 |
| 1 | Cin Gas & El 3½s 66 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 1 | Cin Un Term 3¾s 69 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| 1 | CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 1 | CCC&StL gen 4s 92 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 5 | Cleve Un Term 5½s 72 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 5 | ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 80 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 2 | ClevUnTerm4½s77C | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1 | Col & So 4½s 80 | 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 29 | Colmbia G 5s 52 May | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 2 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104⅝ |
| 2 | Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 3 | Comwlth Ed 3½s 58 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 29 | Comwlth Edcv3½s 58 | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ |
| 10 | Con Edis 3½s 48 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 8 | Con Edis 3½s 58 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 7 | Con Edis 3¼s 56 | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106⅝ |
| 2 | Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 | Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 2 | Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3 | Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 106½ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 6 | Container 5s '43 | 102¼ | 101¾ | 102¼ |
| 2 | Cuba R R 6s '46 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 2 | Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 | Del P & L 4½s '69 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 10 | D&RG 4s '36 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 4 | D Moin&FtD 4s '35ct | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ |
| 5 | Det Ed 4s '65 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 10 | Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 107 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 1 | Duquesne Lt 5½s '60 ct | 89½ | 89 | 89½ |
| 10 | Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 16 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 3 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 3 | Erie 1st 4s '96 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 36 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22⅛ |
| 1 | Fed L&T 1st 6s '42 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 7 | FirestoneT&R 3½s '48 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 2 | Fla Cen&Pen 5s '43 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 27 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 171 | Gen MotAccep3¼s'51 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 7 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49 | 67¾ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 1 | Ga Car&Nor 6s '34 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 | Goodrich 4¼s'56 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 4 | Goth Silk Ho 5s '46 | 90¾ | 90 | 90 |
| 1 | Gt Nor 6s '73 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 82¾ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 5 | Gt Nor 1 4½s '61 | 106½ | 106⅞ | 106½ |
| 1 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 | Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 5 | Houst'n Oil Tex4½s '64 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 | Hudson Coal 5s'62A | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 4 | Hud & Man rfg 5s'67 | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47¾ |
| 14 | Ill Bell 3½s '51 | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 2 | Ill Cent 4s '52 | 47 | 46⅞ | 47 |
| 2 | Ill Cent rfg 4s '55 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 10 | Ill Cen 4-4s '66 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ |
| 2 | IS&CSL&NO 5s'63A | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 2 | IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 1 | Indus Rayon 4½s '48 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 | Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 44 | InterbR Tr 6s '32 | 32¾ | 31 | 32⅜ |
| 67 | Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 | 76¼ | 76 | 76 |
| 1 | Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56 | 76¼ | 75¾ | 76 |
| 1 | Int Agric 5s '42 ct | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅝ |
| 4 | Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 | Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 2 | Int Paper 5s '55 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 | Int paper 5s '47 | 102¼ | 102⅛ | 102¼ |
| 1 | Int Rys C 5½s '47 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 25 | Int T&T 4½s '52 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 20 | Int T&T5s '55 | 43¾ | 43 | 43 |
| 4 | Jones&Laugh8t4¼s'61 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 3 | K C South 5s '50 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 2 | K C South Js '50 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| 2 | K C Term 4s '60 | 101½ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 1 | Keith (BF) 6s '46 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 21 | Kings Co Elev 4s '49 | 90 | 89 | 90 |
| 1 | Kings Co Elev 4s'49 ct | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | Kings Co Lt 6½s'54 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 | Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 47¼ | 46¾ | 47¼ |
| 13 | Lac Gas 5s '39 | 85¾ | 85 | 85 |
| 18 | L S & M S 3½s'97 | 85 | 84⅛ | 85 |
| 2 | Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 24¼ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 2 | Leh Val Coal 5s '74 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 3 | Leh Val H Terms5s'54 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 47¾ |
| 1 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 | LehValG½s 2003 asd | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 15 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 |
| 10 | Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 3 | Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 7 | Lone Star Gas 3½s'53 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 | Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 2 | Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 98½ | 98½ | 98¼ |
| 3 | Louis & N 4s '40 | 101 | 17-32 | 101 17-32 |
| 1 | Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | Louis & N 3½s 2003 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 3 | Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 1 | Lou Gas&El 3½s'66 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 3 | Maine 5s '55 | 55½ | 55 | 55 |
| 7 | Manati Sug 4s '57 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| 4 | Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 6 | Market St Ry 7s '40 | 60 | 58 | 60 |
| 2 | Market St Ry 7s '40 rct | 59 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 | Mich Cent 4s '62 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 9 | MSP&SSMar 5½s '78 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 5 | MSP&SSMarie 5s '38 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 2 | M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 9 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 10 | Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 15 | Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 8 | Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 16½ | 16 | 16 |
| 3 | Mo Pac 5s '81 H | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 4 | Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 2 | Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 13 | MonWPaPubSv 4½s'60 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 15 | MonWPaPubSv 5s '65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 3 | Mont Pow 3¾s'66 | 100 | 99½ | 100 |
| 5 | Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| 15 | Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 3 | Nassau El 4s '51 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 9 | Nassau El 4s '51 ct | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 3 | Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 5 | Nat Distill 3½s '49 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 | Natl Steel 3s '65 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 5 | NO Tex&M 5s '54B | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1 | NO Tex & M 4½s '56 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1 | NO Tex & M 4½s '56 ct | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 2 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 5 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 4 | NYC cn 4s '98 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 18 | NYC cv 3½s '52 | 57¾ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 8 | NYC La Sh 3½s '98 | 59 | 58⅝ | 59 |
| 4 | NYCh&StL 5s '41 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 20 | NY Ch & StL 4½s '78 | 54 | 53¼ | 54 |
| 2 | NY Dock cv 5s '47 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 1 | NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 1 | NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 1 | NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 19 | 19 | 19 |

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NYNH&H 4s '55 | 18½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 | NY O & W rfg 4s '92 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 42 | NY Steam 3½s '63 | 105 | 104⅝ | 105 |
| 10 | NY S&W rfg 5s '37 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | NY Trap R 6s'46 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 | NY Trap R 6s'46 st | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 | NL&O Pow 5s'55 A | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 5 | Niagara Sh cv 3½s'50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 | Nor Am Co 4s'39 | 107 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 2 | Nor Am Co 3¾s'54 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 6 | Nor Am Co 3½s'49 | 106 | 105¾ | 105⅝ |
| 44 | Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 85¼ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| 7 | Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 1 | Nor Pac 4s'97 | 66½ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| 2 | Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 5 | Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 4s'65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| | 1Ohio Ed 3½s'72 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 20 | Ore Sh Line 5s'48 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 5 | Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 2 | Or-WashRR&N 4s'61 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 | Otis Steel 4½s'62 A | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 2 | Pac Gas&El 3½s'66 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ |
| 6 | Pac G&E 3¾s'61 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 1 | Pac Gas&El 4s'64 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| 10 | Para Sway 3s'55 ct | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ |
| 1 | Penn-Dix 6s'41 A | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 5 | Penn Oh&Det 4½s'81 B | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 4 | Pen P&Lt 4½s'74 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 12 | Pen P&Lt 3½s'69 | 108¼ | 108 | 108¼ |
| 23 | Pen RR gen 4½s'65 | 101⅜ | 100⅝ | 101⅜ |
| 8 | Pen RR 4½s ctfs '70 | 86½ | 86 | 86 |
| 17 | Pen RR gen 4½s'81 | 97¼ | 97½ | 97⅛ |
| 14 | Pen RR 4¼s'84 E | 96¾ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 6 | Pen RR 4s'43 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 9 | Pen RR 3½s'70 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 2 | Pen RR 3¼s'52 | 84½ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 1 | Read 4½s 1st A | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 1 | Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 24 | Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww | 99¾ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 3 | Republic Stl 5½s 54 | 108 | 107⅝ | 108 |
| 8 | Republic Steel 4½s61 | 93⅝ | 93 | 93⅛ |
| 56 | Repub Steel 4½s 56 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 2 | Rio Gr W 1st 4s 49 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 1 | St L S F 4½s 78 | 10¾ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 1 | St LSF 4s 50 A | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 8 | St L S F 4s 50A ct | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 6 | St L SW 1st 4s 89 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 3 | StPaul Un Dep 5s 72 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 10 | SAA&A Pass 4s 43 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 7 | Seab A L cn 6s '45 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 10 | Sea AL 6s '45 ct | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1 | Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 1 | Sea-AlFla 6s '48A ct | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 43 | Shell Un 2½s '54 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 4 | Simmons cv 4s '52 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | So Bell T & T 3s '79 | 104¾ | 104 | 104 |
| 2 | Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 22 | Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 45 | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 2 | So Pac 4½s '69 | 46¼ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ |
| 5 | So Pac clt 4s '49 | 43¾ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 3 | So Pac 3½s '46 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 11 | So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 48¾ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| 2 | South Ry 6½s '56 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 4 | South Ry gen 5s '56 | 77¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 5 | South Ry cn 5s '94 | 86½ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ |
| 4 | South Ry gen 4s '56 | 87¾ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 | Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 20 | Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 | Swift & Co 3¼s '50 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 9 | Tex Corp 3½s '51 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 1 | Tex & N Orls 5s '43 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 1 | Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 3 | Tex & Pac 5s '79 C | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 2 | Tex & Pac 5s '80 D | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 7 | Third2Ave aj 5s '60 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 4 | Third Ave 4s '69 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 13 | TideWatAssoc3½s'52 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 8 | Tal&Oh Cen 3¾s '87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 4 | Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 112⅞ | 112⅞ | 112⅞ |
| 8 | Union Oil Cal 3s '59 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 37 | Un Pac 1st 5s 2008 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 4 | Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 113⅞ | 113¾ | 113⅞ |
| 3 | Un Pac 3½s '70 | 99¼ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 9 | Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |
| 6 | Unit Drug 5s '53 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 10 | US Steel 3¼s '48 | 106½ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 4 | Utah Lt&Trac 4s '44 | 102 | 101¾ | 102 |
| 4 | Utah P & L 5s '44 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 1 | Virginian Ry 3s '66 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 3 | Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 | Walwrth 4s '55 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 3 | West Penn P 5s '46 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 9 | West Pen P 3½s '66 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 3 | West Shore 4s 2361 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¼ |
| 2 | West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 3 | Western Md 5½s '77A | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 1 | Westn Md 1st 4s '52 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 | Westn Pac 1st 5s '46 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 | Western Pac 5s '46 asd | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 7 | Western Un 5s '51 | 68½ | 68 | 68 |
| 8 | Western Un 5s '60 | 67¼ | 67 | 67 |
| 15 | Wheel Stl 4½s '66A | 97¾ | 97 | 97¾ |
| 2 | Wilson & Co 4½s '55 | 97½ | 97½ | 105½ |
| 1 | Wilson&Co cv 3s '47 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 7 | Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| 12 | Young S&T cv 4s '48 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Antioquia 7s '45A | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Antioquia 7s '45B | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 | Antioquia 7s '45C | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 | Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 3 | Antioquia 2d 7s '57 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 1 | Antioquia 3d 7s '57 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 6 | Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 83½ | 83 | 83½ |
| 19 | Argentine 4s '72 Ap | 83¼ | 83 | 83 |
| 30 | Argentine 4½s'48 | 95⅞ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 3 | Australia 5s '55 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 24 | Australia 5s '57 | 89¾ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 4 | Australia 4½s'56 | 81¼ | 81½ | 81¼ |
| 3 | Belgium 7s '55 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 | Belgium 6½s '49 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 | Belgium 6s '55 | 93½ | 93 | 93 |
| 11 | Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 5 | Brazil 6½s '27-57 | 15½ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 | Buen A 3s '84 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 11 | Buen A 4½s '77 | 60¼ | 60 | 60 |
| 1 | Buen A 4½s Aug '78 | 58½ | 59 | 59 |
| 5 | Canada 5s '52 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 20 | Canada 4s '60 | 96⅝ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 12 | Canada 3¼s '61 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 4 | Chile 6s '42 asd | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 3 | Chilean Mun 7s '60 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾

Commerce and Finance

# Two Leading Mail-Order Houses Do 3 P. C. of U. S. Retail Trade

Business and Industry

## FTC Would Outlaw Basing Point System

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal for outlawing the basing point system of prices on the ground it frustrated price competition has been submitted to the Monopoly Committee by members of the Federal Trade Commission staff.

The proposal concluded several days of testimony in which commission representatives took issue with a United States Steel Corporation pamphlet upholding the industry's price methods.

"No more vitally needed legislation within the scope of the committee's functions can be suggested," said a summation presented by Walter B. Wooden, Assistant Chief Counsel, and Hugh F. White, examiner for the FTC, "than that of directly prohibiting the basing point system by congressional mandate."

Under the basing point system a purchaser is quoted a price at his nearest "basing point," ordinarily a major area of production, plus freight from that point, regardless of where the order may be produced. As a result, the freight charge he pays may be more or less than the actual freight.

"From the time the system became the complete framework of the industry's price structure down to the present it has been a device invented for the purpose of producing identical delivered prices and perfectly adapted to that result," said the FTC staff members' statement.

"The fundamental issue of public policy," the statement said, "is whether systematic suppression of price competition which was perfected under the NRA steel code and the emergency legislation which preceded it shall be allowed to continue indefinitely after the emergency legislation has been nullified."

The committee heard testimony from A. B. Custer of the Navy Department's bureau of supplies and accounts that from 60 to 70 per cent of the steel contracts offered by his bureau for sealed proposals resulted in bids which were either all identical or included identical bids.

### Income Tax in a Nutshell

Who? Every single person or married person not living with husband or wife who had net income of $1,000 or more or gross income of $5,000 or more, and generally, husband and wife living together, who had an aggregate net income of $2,500 or more or an aggregate gross income of $5,000 or more, must file returns.

WHEN? The filing period begins January 1 and ends March 15, 1940.

WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

HOW? See instructions accompanying Forms 1040 A and 1040.

WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on the amount of net income in excess of the personal exemption, credit for dependents, earned-income credit, and interest on obligations of the United States and obligations of instrumentalities of the United States.

### Your Income Tax

*The financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor will carry a series of articles based upon the Revenue Act of 1939, containing information of interest to persons required to pay Federal income taxes. Returns for the calendar year 1939 are required to be filed not later than March 15, 1940. There are 30 articles. The first appears below.*

**No. 1**

**How to Avoid Common Errors**

The period for filing of income-tax returns covering the calendar year 1939 began January 1 and ends at midnight of March 15, 1940. To file early is of mutual benefit to the Government and the taxpayer. Within this period are filed annually millions of individual income-tax returns, a large proportion of which report income subject to the tax. The latter contain a considerable percentage of errors, which if uncorrected by the audit would result to the disadvantage of the taxpayer. Many are errors of computation easily discovered on the face of the return, which usually is accompanied by a payment of more than the amount of tax due. In other returns it is readily discernible that the taxpayer has failed to take advantage of the personal exemption, credit allowed for dependents, or deductions from gross income to which he is entitled.

To avoid these and other errors, the Bureau of Internal Revenue urges careful reading of the instructions accompanying the forms for filing the returns. Additional information, if needed, may be obtained at the office of a collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge. A taxpayer who applies to a revenue officer for assistance in preparing his return should take with him a copy of his prior year return. Also, as a further aid in the preparation of a correct income-tax return for the year 1939, the Bureau has prepared a series of short newspaper articles, of which this is the first, advising the salaried man, wage earner, professional and business man—in fact, every class of individual taxpayer—of the requirements and privileges under the income-tax law as interpreted under the latest regulations, rulings, and decisions.

## Street Sees Animus in SEC Delving Into Morgan Affairs

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Investment bankers in Wall Street are intellectually bored but financially preoccupied with the current SEC hearings in the Dayton Power case. Like the SEC, though for different and less academic reasons, they are always interested in whatever details of the private financial lives of the bankers temporarily in the SEC's gold-fish bowl the SEC can dig out. More than that, of course, the Street wants to see where the whole thing is leading to—for both sides in the controversy seem to agree on one thing, that this is a show-down.

The purpose of SEC counsel is to show the familiar octopus picture centering round the house of Morgan. The argument they are working so hard to prove piecemeal runs somewhat as follows:

"The law says that utility financing must be done under SEC rules. About a year ago the SEC thought up the rule "U-12f-2," which says in effect that if an underwriter and a borrowing corporation do not deal at "arm's length" the underwriter can't take more than 5 per cent of the issue.

"In the pending $25,000,000 Dayton Power Company refunding" runs the argument, "Dayton Power and Morgan Stanley & Co. are not dealing at arm's length for the following reasons.

**Hope to Embarrass Morgan Firm**

"Morgan Stanley & Co. is controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. But J. P. Morgan & Co. also control United Corporation, which controls Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, which controls Dayton Power Company. So it's all in the family, and therefore Morgan Stanley is entitled to only 5 per cent of the Dayton Power financing, instead of all of it.

"This was the essential thought in the Consumers' Power case also, for United Corporation is a large stockholder in Commonwealth & Southern, which is the 100 per cent owner of Consumers' Power.

"And in fact the Morgan interests dominate—through United Corporation, American Super Power, and Niagara Hudson Power—most of the Atlantic seaboard utilities to the Mississippi."

SEC counsel is prepared to go to great lengths to prove this community of interest. It has ransacked the files of Morgan Stanley & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., and some of the other companies, and it has photostats by the hundred or the acre which it is prepared to shove under the nose of Morgan bankers and utility executives with the words, "I show you a copy of, etc.," and the meaning, "Now, how are you going to make that jibe with what you just said? You didn't know we had this damning document, did you?"

Now this whole operation, which the SEC is prepared to string out from here to breakfast with dozens of photostats, and hundreds if acceptable and thousands if necessary, is really quite amusing, because everybody in the know realizes all it is trying to prove is so anyway, but none of it can be proved.

**Community of Interest**

In other words, nobody in the Street would deny that there is a very decided community of interest between the banking house of Morgan, the underwriting house of Morgan, the United Corporation, and all the little corporations involved. They are, in the pantomime of the fingers, "just like that"—index finger over second finger.

For example there is a close community of interest between J. P. Morgan & Company and Morgan Stanley & Company. The business that used to go to Morgan goes to Morgan Stanley. Most of the owners of Morgan Stanley & Company are former Morgan partners. The Morgan Stanley people eat lunch with the J. P. Morgan & Company people and share trade secrets. The community of interest that the SEC is trying so strenuously to prove is as axiomatic in the Street as that Erie will never pay a dividend and that nobody has ever been able to figure out the Associated Gas capital structure.

But in law it isn't so. For example, the weakest legal link in the octopus theory is actually the strongest link in fact—the relation between J. P. Morgan & Company and Morgan Stanley & Company. Some of the partners of J. P. Morgan & Company own preferred—not common—stock in Morgan Stanley & Company. None owns any common. No owner of the common stock of Morgan Stanley has any corporate or legal relation to J. P. Morgan & Company. The SEC lawyers can work as hard as they want, and insist that every detail of the private financial lives of the Morgan Stanley men be aired publicly, and spread it on the books like an income tax release from the Treasury, but the legal fact will probably stand up like a Siegfried line—J. P. Morgan & Company has no legal control over Morgan Stanley & Company, nor vice versa.

**Has SEC a Legal Case?**

SEC counsel are forced therefore to resort to legal legerdemain. They may point out, in the ultimate hearing on Consumers' Power. that Wendel Willkie once said on the stand that he promised to give Morgan Stanley some of his Consumers' Power refunding business (which had formerly gone to Bonbright because they were a good house, or he liked the way they tied their ties. Then the SEC counsel can shove under his nose a photostat of a document showing that Morgan Stanley decided to put Bonbright's name under theirs instead of beside it. That will be supposed to prove that Willkie was faking independence when actually he had to take Morgan Stanley's dictum on who should take what in the underwriting—i. e. that he has to take Morgan orders or else—and therefore that when he deals with Morgan Stanley & Company it is not at arms' length.

Truth of the matter is that the Morgan lawyers are lawyers, and the SEC lawyers are Veblen readers. Trying to be lawyers, they will be and have been beaten at their own games. Before they are through they will have aired such things as the Morgan Stanley profits, (which are substantial, on the volume of business) and other things calculated to work up the believers in the octopus theory—but they will probably not have worked up a legal case. They will have conveyed to the financially illiterate public the impression that the community of interest exists, and that it is bad, and profitable, and un-moral and perhaps immoral; but they won't have made a legal case.

They will, however, have made their point; first because they will be arguing before an SEC examiner who in turn reports to a full Commission the majority of whose members swim in the same intellectual stream as theorist Veblen, who ought to be required reading to every Republican, like it or not. And second, they will have shown—not legally proven—that the Morgan people still have power and prestige; and Congress, the ultimate tribunal, and one which is currently suspected of some misgivings about the SEC's carryings on, may be impressed.

**A Seal of Quality**

The power is harmless, practically everybody in the Street would agree— particularly those nearest it. Corporations outside the charmed circle would give their eye-teeth to get in it, for refunding purposes, for Morgan Stanley & Company get more money for their borrowing clients than anybody else. The very name of Morgan Stanley on an offering is a seal of quality of substantial cash value.

Colonel Allan Pope of First Boston has just pointed out a characteristic of SEC regulation, in saying that a few years ago investment bankers were urged by Washington to get the best prices they could for investors, and now they are being pressed to get the best price they can for borrowing corporations. As a matter of fact, Morgan Stanley runs to getting the best price for its borrowing corporations—and the investing public takes it and likes it.

Real joker in the whole business, however, is how the SEC's current technique would work if reversed. The Commission's counsel is pounding its forehead trying to prove malice aforethought on the part of the Morgan crowd—in other words, to prove that regardless of what the legal facts are, something else prevails, in fact and thought. Turned around, on the assumption that the Morgan people could subpoena and poke through the SEC's private files, as the Smith committee is going through the NLRB's private files and the SEC goes through the Morgan files, could SEC animus or prejudice be proved? To judge by private and unguarded off-the-record talk, it could.

*Push Mail Orders*

Kay-Hart © Moffett

**Above: T. J. Carney, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Below: R. H. Fogler, President of Montgomery Ward & Co.**

## Sears, Montgomery Ward Sales In Year Now $1,100,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—The world's two largest merchandise distributing organizations, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, closed a record breaking fiscal year in which together they sold more than $1,100,000,000 worth of goods.

This volume of sales, an increase of approximately 19 per cent over that of the previous fiscal period, was equal to about 3 per cent of the total amount of United States retail trade in 1938.

By mail from branch houses located strategically throughout the nation and through a vast network of retail stores these two organizations served as clearing houses for goods from countless manufacturers enroute to millions of consumers. They handled by far the largest volume of goods they have ever distributed in one year.

**Trade Up 138 P. C.**

Indicating the rapid growth of this business, the more than $1,000,000,000 1939 trade represented an increase of 138 per cent compared with the depression low of 1933, was 56 per cent larger than in 1929 and 908 per cent greater than in 1914. It was even 14 per cent larger than the previous record breaking year of 1937.

Sears accounted for 70 per cent of the combined trade of the two concerns in 1914 but by 1929 this margin had been cut to 60 per cent and in the past season Sears' business amounted to about 56 per cent of the total.

The rise of these two organizations, based on what in the post civil war period was a revolutionary merchandising idea—selling by mail—spans a period of less than 70 years. Montgomery Ward's expanse of mail order and retail stores, headed by R. H. Fogler, President, is a far cry from the fourth story room A. Montgomery Ward opened on Chicago's near north side in 1872, with one clerk and a capital of $2,400. Likewise distant in time seems the tiny mail order watch business Dick Sears and A. C. Roebuck developed a few years later.

The men who direct these vast enterprises today attributed their recent business gains to improved economic conditions, which have helped to increase the number of customers as well as the buying power they possess. Re-employment and better prices for some farm products were factors.

Aside from these things, however, Sears and Ward have gone after the business aggressively. An evidence of this is the expansion of retail outlets for their merchandise. The retail business has risen in the past few years to a position of as much or more importance than the widespread mail order trade. Almost 1,200 stores now rival voluminous catalogues with which these companies blanket the country.

**Higher Pay Rolls Help**

T. J. Carney, who has been at his post as President of Sears just about a year, said the upward trend in some farm commodity prices and higher industrial pay rolls, coming in fall and winter at a time when business normally increases, were factors in rising merchandise selling. General increase in home construction also stimulated purchasing of home supplies and furnishings. He attributed part of the increase to buying in anticipation of price rises although he expressed belief the effect of this has been overemphasized.

Sears' retail business has risen to a point where it counts for more turnover than mail orders, although much of the time during the past fiscal year mail purchasing showed relatively better improvement than did over-the-counter trade. Sears' first retail store was opened here in 1925 and since then 523 retail outlets have been added, many of them in the large cities. Additions the past year totaled 28 stores, of which one was a large department store type. Sears also has 10 branch mail order houses.

Ward's first retail store was opened in 1926 and since then approximately 640 stores have been added, mostly in middle-sized communities. The company has nine branch houses.

## SEC Renews Its Plea For Brokers Bank

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—"Broker banking activities involving the possession and control of customers' funds and securities aggregating billions of dollars" is the real source of the present financial risks to customers, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission in its annual report just made public.

The SEC said, in making a renewed plea for separation of the banking and brokerage functions by provision of "brokerage bank or some equally adequate substitute," it had hoped after its report in the case of Richard Whitney that this dual function would either be eliminated or protected by the development of adequate safeguards."

**Survey Statutes**

It was disclosed by the SEC that it has been surveying the whole field of Federal statutes applicable to corporations for the Temporary National Economic Committee. The study included proposed regulatory measures, such as a corporate licensing law.

"A comparative study," the report said, "was made of the provisions of the Securities Act, the Securities Exchange Act, the Public Utility Holding Company Act, the Cole-Barkley bill for the regulation of trust indentures, the Lee bill for, the regulation of proxy solicitations, the Glass Bank Holding Company bill and other proposed legislation, to determine their effect on a number of specific corporate problems classified under the following general categories: Registration and reporting requirements, the ability of a majority of equity security holders to have a voice in the management, field devices, like holding companies and strategic minority interests; banker control of industrials, the rights of security holders to receive dividends and their rights on liquidations, mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, reorganizations, recapitalizations and liquidations; the control of capital structure, and the preferential treatment of insiders.

"Preliminary studies were made concerning legislation requiring Federal incorporation and suggesting corporate problems that might be dealt with by such legislation.

**Investigation Made**

"An investigation was undertaken of the extent of holdings by officers and directors of equity securities of the companies with which they were affiliated. For this purpose, the relevant data concerning the 200 largest non-financial corporations are being analyzed.

"The certificates of incorporation and the by-laws of these 200 corporations are being studied, particular attention being given to the provisions effecting the calling of meetings and the issuance of securities, alterations in the capital structure, directors and their contracts with the corporation, the power to write and alter by-laws, voting rights, the rights of stockholders to inspect books, preemptive rights, and several types of corporate action."

## Interlocking Bank Directorates Get 'Final' Extension

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board today granted a "final" extension of four months to persons who are directors of more than one Federal Reserve member bank to resign from all but one of their banking connections.

The extension, the third since Congress decreed a prohibition on interlocking bank directorates in 1935, was granted at the request of President Roosevelt and Senators Robert Wagner (D) of New York and Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

The prohibition would have gone into effect at midnight tonight if the board, at a special meeting today, had not acted.

The new extension came as a surprise to banking circles because, as late as yesterday, Federal Reserve officials, although recognizing their authority to grant another extension, were saying that the matter was "out of our hands."

They meant by that that Congress and the President had determined the policy against interlocking bank directorates and President Roosevelt last year vetoed new legislation to delay enforcement of it.

In announcing the new extension, however, the board made public a letter from Mr. Roosevelt saying:

"In view of my veto last year of the bill extending the time for ending interlocking bank directorships and in view of the apparent hope on the part of some of these directors that some method could be devised for a slight extension of the final date, I am writing to you (M. S. Eccles, Chairman) and the board to tell you that I have no objection to a short extension—say three months but no longer than four months.

"This will give ample time to make the necessary arrangements. As I said in my veto message, I honestly believe that the intent of the law should be definitely put into effect, especially because so much time has already elapsed."

## U. S. Steel to Sell Coal in Open Market

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation disclosed it had extended its new policy of selling surplus raw materials to sales of coal on the open market.

Reports from New York steel circles said U. S. Steel also would make sales of limestone and ferromanganese to outside consumers.

The corporation last week departed from its previous practice of retaining its own raw materials by selling 150,000 tons of iron ore to the Ford Motor Company.

A spokesman for U. S. Steel said a subsidiary, the National Mining Company, had entered the open market for coal because of the "opportunity provided by the condition of local rivers."

Traffic has been closed on the Allegheny River and practically at a standstill on the Monongahela. U. S. Steel, however, is able to ship into the Pittsburgh district by the Montour Railroad, another subsidiary, and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Whether the H. C. Frick Coke Company, with which National Mining is affiliated, will sell coal on the open market was not disclosed.

The change of policy of the corporation has not been explained.

## Freight Carloadings Up 0.6 P. C. in Week; 10 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 649,488 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 27.

This was an increase of 3,666 cars, or .6 of 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 59,029, or 10 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 96,312, or 17.4 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

| | This week | —Incr. over— Last week | A year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Misc. freight | 243,199 | †7,509 | 24,826 |
| Less than carlot merchandise | 142,370 | 431 | †3,066 |
| Coal | 171,378 | 12,703 | 34,612 |
| Grain and grain products | 30,395 | 2,306 | †1,804 |
| Livestock | 11,200 | †1,284 | †1,786 |
| Forest products | 27,832 | †2,828 | †85 |
| Ore | 8,840 | †1,212 | 1,206 |
| Coke | 13,277 | 1,039 | 8,112 |

†Decrease.

## Associated Gas Case Transfer Approved

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant approved transfer of the reorganization proceedings of the Associated Gas and Electric Company and its chief subsidiary, the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, from the Northern to Southern New York District.

The petitions seeking transfer were filed Jan. 20 by attorneys representing the United States Government, Internal Revenue Bureau and the Treasury Department and by the General Protective Committee, headed by Irvin M. Garfield of Boston.

The company and corporation filed petitions for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Law three weeks ago in the Northern New York District.

"This terminates the Associated Gas and Electric Company case in this district and I will say it is not a mournful departure," Judge Bryant said, adding that he approved the transfer for "greater convenience of the security holders, creditors and other interested parties."

## Canadian Pacific Reports $7,771,353 Gain in Net

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $7,771,353 was reported by Canadian Pacific Railway Company in net earnings of $28,523,819 for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, compared with $20,752,465 in the preceding year.

Gross earnings advanced $9,021,719 to $151,280,699, against $142,258,980, while working expenses were $1,250,365 higher at $122,756,880, compared with $121,506,514.

Gain of $1,036,207 was shown in December net earnings of $4,381,968, compared with $3,345,760 in the corresponding month of 1938.

**Investors Mutual Plans Issue**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Investors Mutual, Inc., a Minneapolis, Minn., investment trust, filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering 1,000,000 shares of special stock Class A, of no par value. The statement said the company expected to raise $10,582,011 from sale of the issue and that the proceeds would be used for investment.

## Postal Telegraph Now an Independent Communication Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Postal Telegraph, Inc. is now established as an independent communications system with a new slate of officers and directors and the final phase of reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws complete.

The new board, presided over by Edwin F. Chinlund, President, took the necessary steps to assume control and operation of the land line system formed by the late John W. Mackay 59 years ago at a meeting held in Postal's old home one lower Broadway. The final signing of documents and formal transfer of assets will take place at the Jersey City corporate office of the company.

Postal applied for reorganization in June, 1935, approximately seven years after the various companies comprising the Mackay system were merged with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. The final plan of reorganization was approved last week by Federal Judge Coxe.

The new company will have an operating personnel of 14,000 employees.

## U. S. Gold Imports Drop to $46,535,747

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports declined in the week ended January 24 to $46,535,747 from $57,860,333 the preceding week.

The Commerce Department said principal shipments included $1,125,327 from Italy, $7,282,730 from the Netherlands, $7,025,682 from Sweden, $10,095,383 from the United Kingdom, $7,051,660 from Canada, $2,430,654 from India, $3,532,437 from Hong Kong, and $2,538,795 from South Africa.

Silver imports increased slightly to $1,755,463, including $189,609 from Canada, $697,415 from Mexico, and $676,145 from Japan.

No gold was exported in the week and silver exports amounted to $44,494.

The Department also reported foreign governments and central banks reduced the amount of gold they have deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks by $23,263,595 during the week, cutting the total of such earmarked deposits to about $1,127,800,000.

## Massachusetts Bonding Net Equals $9.33 Share

The report of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company for 1939 showed combined net earnings fro munderwriting, interest, dividends and rents of $1,492,685, equal to $9.33 a share on the 160,000 shares outstanding, as compared with $9.34 a share in 1938 on the same number.

T. J. Falvey, President, said that $5.01 a share of the 1939 total was derived from underwriting, with $4.32 a share representing the net earning from interest, dividends and rents. After marking down $250,000 to voluntary contingency reserve, the company reported an increase of $1,029,640 in surplus during the year.

The report also showed the total of capital and surplus on Dec. 31, 1939, was $6,058,267 in addition to the voluntary contingency reserve of $1,250,000.

## General Classified

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

I SHALL be grateful for the opportunity to fill that vacancy in your organization; trained in engineering, real estate brokerage, property management, appraisals and modern business; formerly railroad supervisory officer. Box 2384, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**BEDDING**

MARKS, bedding specialists, half mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR 7-8195.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, general office work, moderate salary. Write full experience. Box H-3, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST — General housework and to assist with care of children. MRS. MILTON FISH, South Edmeston, N. Y.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1578.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2040 Insured Carriers

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment.
MID. 2403. CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

**PIANOS FOR SALE**

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

**PIANO TUNING**

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1094, N. Y. C.

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS**

EXPERT typing, 30c hr., stenography 45c; accurate, dependable. MISS WAGNER, Cl. 0582 or De. 3150, Kenmore, N. Y.

**REAL ESTATE**

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

SEE NEXT PAGE


Middlesex Products Co.
CAPITAL STOCK
Unbroken dividend record over 50 years
Yielding 6% Income
FRED R. HARTY
—INVESTMENTS—
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

*Investment and Management of Property*

Agent • Trustee • Guardian • Executor

*Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

*Allied with* THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

*We cordially endorse the* Community Fund Campaign of 1940
GIVE NOW!

# Local Classified

*(Continued)*

## ROOMS TO LET

BRONX, N. Y. C., 2527 Grand Ave. (near 190th St.)—Attractive room for business person; nr. subway, Christian Science church. Fordham 5-6177.

N. Y. C., 171 71st St. (Broadway)—Large corner room, 2 windows, adjoining bath; refined; piano optional; breakfast privileges. WELLS.

NORWALK, CONN.—Comfortable room in refined neighborhood, adjacent to business center. Phone 3447.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESOURCEFUL college man, 28, 6 years accounting, sales promotion experience; C. P. A. experience or good opportunity desired. Box F-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEASONED BUSINESS MAN of long experience in import, export, highly educated, school, college, naval academy, arts, travel, commanding absolute knowledge of Spanish, excellent writer and advertiser, fair knowledge French, Portuguese, Italian, offers his services, executive position, to reliable firm trading with Spanish-speaking countries; also a first-class display man; now employed, available two weeks' notice; go anywhere in United States. Box M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK - HOUSEWORKER wishes position, chambermaid, small family; $60-$65. BU. 7-8848. Write Box H-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

MAID, colored, wishes part-time housework or laundry; references. WIGGINS, 145 W. 141st Street, Apt. 47, N. Y. C.

## STORES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY
47th ST., 23 WEST—STORE FOR RENT
Rockefeller Center Zone
24½' x 100' high ceilings. Mezzanine 1560 sq. ft. Basement 1300 sq. ft.
$8000
Premises of Gilliam & McVay, Inc.
522 Fifth Avenue—Murray Hill 2-0440

## TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BUFFALO, N. Y.
LEONARD ADAMS, A.A.G.O., Teacher of Piano, Organ, Voice, Courses for Adults and Children. 1400 Elmwood Avenue Riv. 0576

## WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.) N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

# CONNECTICUT

## BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 4-2560
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**MEIGS**
SALE! EAGLE
*and other Famous-Make*
SHIRTS . . . $1.69
*Reg. $2.00 to $2.50*
MAIN FLOOR

**READ'S**
*Quality*
**COSTS NO MORE**

Gowns
Suits Furs
*of the Better Kind*
THOMPSON'S

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
*Specialists in Air-Conditioning*
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Henry C. Reid & Son
Broad St.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

**BEHREN'S MARKET**
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

*Refurnishing Your Home?*
Save 10% to 40% on our February Furniture Specials
HOWLAND'S

## GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**The Sutton Oil Co.**
*Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall*
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

Lamp Shades
also
*Shades Made to Order*
and
*Recovered*
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**
in Greenwich, Conn.
*Member of Federal Reserve System*

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1300—1301

Perfection Oil Heaters
$6.25 to $10.25
Perfection Oil Stove, Room Heating (Fuel Oil)
Electric Heaters (Bowl and Standard Type)
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVENUE TEL. 605

## HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

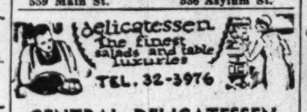
J. C. HOWARD & CO.
269 TRUMBULL STREET
The Perfect BAG
For a BOOKCASE or to carry a portable radio
Smart—Neat—Compact
Selective line of Ladies' Handbags
$5 and up

## HARTFORD
*(Continued)*

**HUNTER PRESS**
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
*Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service*

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

RAISIN BREAD
*2 sizes*
Sliced or Unsliced
**BEROTH BREAD SHOPS**
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.




CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

## MERIDEN

*Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection*
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

**February Furniture Sale**
Storewide reductions now in effect
Bullard, Fowler & La Place
W. MAIN STREET PHONE 3200

## MIDDLETOWN

*Attend*
**Sears Wallpaper Style Show**
*See the smart styling in the new*
1940 COLOR-PERFECT WALLPAPERS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
245 MAIN STREET TEL. 3000

PELTON'S
Toiletries
*for men and women*
SANDWICHES SODA-BAR
108 Main St. and Tel. 1259 136 E. Main St. Tel. 647

CONROY'S
*We enjoy serving Monitor Readers*
Fancy Groceries Delicatessen
364 Main Street Telephone 2389

**The Forest City Laundry**

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St. 'Phone 456

*Take advantage of the savings offered in our*
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
*now in progress*
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
484 Main Street Telephone 1275

## NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

JAMES A. SPINETTA
*"Quality Food Purveyor"*
NATION-WIDE SERVICE GROCERS
437-439 WEST MAIN ST PH. 6300

**LEWITT**
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

GULF **Exide** BATTERIES
Hardware City Fuel Co.
PARKING
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
Phone 531

## NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

**A. D. Ridinger & Son**
*Groceries—Meats*
*Vegetables—Fruits*
Delivery Service
PHONES 6-5113 6-5114
824 STATE STREET

# CONNECTICUT

## NEW HAVEN
*(Continued)*

**Howards**
CLEANERS

*Purpora Posture Shoes*
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
*Stationers*
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
*Engravers*
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
*Try our Quality and Service*
**QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.**
Dial 6-1125 344 State St.
*Please Mention the Monitor*

## NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

**INSURANCE**
*General Insurance Agents*
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

**Tristram & Fuller, Inc.**
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
101 WALL STREET NORWALK

## STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**BALMER & FERRIS**
*Our Annual*
Store Wide Clearance Sale
Beginning Feb. 2—8 Days Only
50% Reduction on Sport Clothing

**The Stamford Dept. Store**
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

**Brown Brothers**
Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

**SANDMEYER'S GARAGE**
Noroton Avenue
Auto Repairing in all its Branches
Towing—Storage
Amoco Gas and Oil
United Service Motors
Tel. Stamford 4-5931 Darien 11

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

**FUEL OILS**
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
**Patterson & Guilbert**
INCORPORATED
108 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2115

95th Semi-Annual Sale
*of Men's and Boys' Clothing*
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
*Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning*
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
*SPECIAL! while they last!*
BARBIZON SLIPS at 1.45
*Famous Bryn Mawr Design*

**GRAND CENTRAL MARKET**
37 ATLANTIC STREET
*Try Our Delicious*
Fresh Fruit Pies
*Special for this week*
PUMPKIN LAYER CAKE
(It tastes better than it sounds)

# CONNECTICUT

## STAMFORD
*(Continued)*

**Buettner's**
February Furniture Sale
*Store-Wide Savings*

## WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.**
*"It pays to shop at G. B. & H.'s"*
Inventory is over—
New Spring Merchandise
will be coming in from now on. Keep watch of us. We will have the latest and best to show you, as usual, in all lines.

*Presenting Flattering New Styles in Dresses, Suits and Coats for Spring*
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

**THE MILLER & PECK CO.**
*See our collection of Advance Spring*
Spun Rayon Dresses
In the prettiest prints and stripes you've ever seen.
$3.98

JEWELRY GIFTS
for
Valentines
from $1.00 up
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
*Jeweler* 159 Bank Street

# MARYLAND

## BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
*Creative Printers for Over 30 Years*
Gay and Water Sts. ● Plaza 7760
*New York Office:* Woolworth Bldg.

# NEW YORK

## ALBANY

**HOLMES BROS.**
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
*GLASS HARDWARE PAINT*
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Ave. Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

**Hoag & Taylor**
MEN'S WEAR
We are now having
Clearance Sales of SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, ETC.

NEWEST CREATIONS
in
Fine Furniture
*at Low Prices*
*During February*
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

**The Van Heusen Charles Co.**
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

**Specialized Shops**
*for*
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

## BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Prices greatly reduced during our*
**25th Birthday Sale**
on Men's, Women's and Children's high grade shoes—also hosiery, bags and rubber footwear.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

*Twentieth Anniversary Year*
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

February Furniture Sale
Permits you to refurnish your home or a single room at small cost.
It will pay you to investigate these bargains in fine quality furniture.
*at* McLEAN'S

# NEW YORK

## BRONXVILLE

*To enhance the quality of your natural beauty*
Kurt's
*Hairdressing*
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

*Excellent Food*
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
*Cosmetics and Parfums*
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

HOBLIN'S
HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

**CEDAR ST. GARAGE**
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
*Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics*
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

## BUFFALO

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
*You'll Favor Our Flavor*
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

*Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing*
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS
RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores. Phones Li 7076
Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDER STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
*Delivered Anywhere*
UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
*Mabel Rath Wedekindt*
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

MERRILL CONST. CO.
*Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs*
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F. H. A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

# NEW YORK

## BUFFALO
*(Continued)*

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN YOU
"Say It with Flowers"
Say It with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7396
280 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

## ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Known for Good Meats
We know how to select good meat and how to cut it. Try our steaks!
Frosted Foods Vegetables
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. PHONE 9155

VALENTINES
A Wide Selection
FIESTER'S
209 W. Water Street
Dial 4531

## GLOVERSVILLE

3% on your savings. Accounts insured to $5,000
Chartered by U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
26 N. Main Street Gloversville, N. Y.

**Carole King Dresses**
*for School Girls*
Smart Teen-age Fashions
Popular with the younger Set this term
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

*There's no work, no worry—*
The Laundry Way
*A Telephone Call does the whole thing*
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS

Fresh Meats John H. Arnott Fancy Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Premier Canned Vegetables and Fruits
PHONE 3345 179 KINGSBORO AVE.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Quality Meats Free Delivery
We specialize in high grade Meats.
Phone us your order
South Main St. Cash Market
Phone 2591

*For Reliable*
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

*The New*
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

*New*
JOYCE HUBRITE FROCKS
$5.98
ARGERSINGER'S
Quality Shoe Sale
*Nothing changed but the price*
Same Shoes
FOOT REST—ENNA JETTICK
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

## ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S
*is now agent for*
MAGIC CHEF
GAS RANGES

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

# NEW YORK

## JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

ANNOUNCEMENT
George Davis
of PANAMA ROCKS
*announces*
A New Restaurant in Jamestown
Former Y. W. C. A. Restaurant
Corner Main and 4th Streets
Serving Cafeteria Lunches and Sunday Dinners
Chicken Dinners cooked the DAVIS WAY

VALENTINE DAY GIFTS
*For Mother and Sweetheart*
*at*
Abrahamson Bigelow's

## KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop

Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE 9719

**MODERN MEAT MARKET**
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

**JOHN WILES**
Jeddo-Highland Coal
*(The Aristocrat of Anthracite)*
Semet-Solvay Coke
21 EUCLID AVENUE Ri. 6140

Freshen your wardrobe with a new print or pastel crepe frock.
Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
*Hosiery—Costume Jewelry—Bags*
Open Monday, Friday, Saturday Evenings
3193 Delaware Avenue Ri 6522

## LARCHMONT

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Starr's Shoe Shoppe
OUR MOTTO:
"EXPERT FITTING, QUALITY AND SERVICE"
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Genuine Foot Form Shoes for Children
1953 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 2627

*Long Island*

## BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd. baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767
*Service Quality Cleanliness*
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
*Try One This Saturday*
HEIM'S BAKERY

Ernest - Hairdresser
*ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL*
During February
TOKENS for ALL
FIDELINA BLINER
Tel. Baldwin 4704 Baldwin Theatre Bldg.

LEMB SHOP
*Smart Apparel for Smart Women*
Hosiery EXPERT CORSETIERE Lingerie
A. LEMB Ph. Baldwin 6329
113 No. Grand Ave.

*Jos. Beato Sons Oil Co.*

COAL KOPPERS COKE WOOD
298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Baldwin 2931
*Day and Night Service*

## BAY SHORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
*"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"*
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

*Be sure to see our new and Complete Line of 1940 NORGE REFRIGERATORS*
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 N. Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 20

## BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
*Fruiterers—Grocers*
*Distributors* BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

## BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
*"You'll Like Our Weigh"*
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

# NEW YORK

## *Long Island*

## DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571—1572

## FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
*Featuring*
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

## FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
*Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers*
8715 115th St. Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bezsin
*Really Remarkable Sodas!*
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

MARKWORDT'S
*Greeting Cards, Gifts, Jewelry*
LICENSED ELECTRICIAN
71-41 Austin St. BO. 8-6603

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . TYPEWRITERS
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

HENRY A. MUND
*The Inn Tailors*
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
*Grocer*
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6380 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

## FOREST HILLS
## Kew Gardens

Martha Beauty Salon
*Complete Beauty Service*
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-67 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2798

## FREEPORT

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
*Fine Selection of*
VALENTINES
76 So. Main St. Tel. Free. 7793

$1.00
PERSONAL STATIONERY
200 Sheets — 100 Envelopes
Printed with name and address
BRAITHWAITE
COMMERCIAL STATIONER
10 Church Street Ph. Freeport 2453

## FREEPORT—Roosevelt

COAL ● COKE
FUEL OIL
GEORGE M. DENNIS
93 E. CLINTON AVE., ROOSEVELT
Phone Free 7112—4277-J

## GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
*Prompt Delivery*
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
*Great Neck Sheet Metal Work*
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

## HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Hempstead Fur Shop, Inc.*
MINK EXPERTS
Remodeling—Repairing—Cold Storage
All Work Done on Premises
John Kavalis Proprietor
17 So. Franklin Street
Tel. Hempstead 5440

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
*Lumber—Mason Materials*
*Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings*
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

#### JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon. Wed. and Fri

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
*Shop of Smart Accessories*
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

SHOE REPAIRING
Hat Renovating
Expertly Done While U Wait Service
CLOCK SERVICE, INC.
84-03 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 6-9844

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
*Forest Hills Office*
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-8100

Stanley's
FEBRUARY FUR SALE
86-17 Roosevelt Ave., NE. 9-8650

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
*Ready-to-Wear* CLOTHES $35

CALL
RODERICK'S
for all
RADIO REPAIRS
*We guarantee all our work*
87-19 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-5555

#### JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

#### LYNBROOK

Children Love
VALENTINES
that really talk
Family and Friends Do Too
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
64 Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 837

FUEL OIL
Kerosene, Coal, Koppers Coke
Lynbrook Fuel Co.
80 FOREST AVE., LYNBROOK
Day Phone 896—Night Call 2041—5489

JOHN WATTS
*Prime Meats and Provisions*
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### LYNBROOK (Continued)

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
*All work done by competent operators*
You will enjoy the atmosphere

#### PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 806 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

#### QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
*Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance*

*Queens Village Hand*
Laundry
*Quality Launderers*
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtain, Blanket and Rug Shampooing
94-50 222 St. Missouri 7-4421
We call and deliver at your convenience, Jamaica to Floral Park

#### RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*For Your Valentine*
JAHN'S
Fine Home-Made Candies
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
*Plumbing and Heating Contractor*
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1192

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch . . . . . 35c
*13 Years in Richmond Hill*

Paul Mahlke
*Prime Meats*
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
*at money saving discounts*
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
*Quality Meats*
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
*CATERERS*
Weddings Dinners
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

#### RICHMOND HILL
#### Woodhaven

White Sale
TOWELS SHEETS
PILLOW CASES BLANKETS
*"Exclusive" but not "Expensive"*
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-10118

#### ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5164 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
*We Specialize in Fire Insurance*
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 5-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
*See Baking Done on the Premises*
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
*Quality Meats*
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
*Prime Meats and Poultry*
*Fresh Fish on Fridays*
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

#### MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
*Custom Made and Ready to Wear*
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave., Tel. 447

#### MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
*also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN*
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS, and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

I. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
*Coal—Coke—Oil*
*Lehigh Valley Anthracite*
41 EDISON AVENUE
Pelr 4-2800 Oak 2800

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3943
New Rochelle 1412

#### NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch 244 Broadway*
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
*Good Clothes Since 1920*
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

#### NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 8 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stein-Bloch Clothes
*Style—Fit—Durability*
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

*Maude-Alice Beauty Shoppe*
Gabrieleen Permanents with Lanolin
*Zotos Permanents*
NEW ROCHELLE 8462
11 Lawn Avenue, New Rochelle
(Off North Avenue opposite Lockwood)

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St. New Rochelle

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP TO DATE GAS STATION
*Cars Called For and Delivered*
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

Henry Hairdresser
*Featuring*
OGILVIE SISTERS
Method
NEW ROCHELLE 3552 156 North Ave.
(Cor. Clinton Place)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sports Wear
106 Centre Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

VISIT THE
TRI-DECKER
RESTAURANT
LUNCHEON — DINNER
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
732 North Avenue, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Opp. Beechmont

## NEW YORK

#### NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

ALL RECORDED MUSIC

• Sheet Music
• Instruments
• Supplies
Radio-Phono Combinations
NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
587 Main St., next Loew's
*Complete Repair Service on Pianos—Instruments—Phonos*

WHEN YOU THINK of Quality CHILDREN'S APPAREL Think of
LIEBMAN'S
Cor. Main and Church Sts.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Rochelle Beauty Salon
*Up-to-Date Methods*

Permanent Waving Our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

#### NEW YORK CITY

*Brooklyn*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

*Manhattan*

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Miss Elsie*
Shampooing, Marcel Waving
Finger Waving, Manicuring
*Individual Attention*
Hotel Collingwood, 45 W. 35th St.
New York, N. Y.—Wis 7-2500—Wis 7-9141

RE. 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
*Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased*
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

#### NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
*Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank*
*We Telegraph Flowers*

#### PEEKSKILL

*For Best Results Use*
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

#### PELHAM

YORK
*THE FLORIST*
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
*Chrysanthemum Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages*
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3380 211 WOLFS LANE

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

#### POUGHKEEPSIE

"It's a Wallace Year"
The Wallace Company

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

## NEW YORK

#### POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Typical of the Values in
LUCKEY'S FURNITURE SALE
8-Piece Twin BEDROOM SUITE
FOR ONLY $149
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Alteration and Expansion Sale
NOW FURTHER REDUCTIONS
A final windup on all broken lots of
Suits and Overcoats
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
*"The Home of Good Clothes"*

*Don't Leave Cupid Out in the Cold!*
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## NEW YORK

#### ROCHESTER (Continued)

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## NEW YORK

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For months of smart wear choose Nelly Don dresses. New Spring shipment just arrived.

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SCHWENDERS
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## NEW YORK

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Special Attention to Women Drivers!
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TAILORS
*Alterations - Dyeing - Pressing*
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*Fire—Automobile—Life*
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*Specializing in Children's and Ladies' Haircutting*
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FINAL
*Cleanup on All*
OVERCOATS
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
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PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Fix" Phone: White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

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EXPERT SERVICE
MODERATE PRICES
Louise Hairdresser is distinguished for its exclusive methods of permanent waving.
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Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
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BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
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*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

### The "Penny Black" to Be Honored in 1940

May 6, 1940, will mark the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp ever issued. This stamp was the "Penny Black" of Great Britain issued in 1840. Last October British philatelic journals announced that the British Post Office Department would not consider the issuance of a special set of stamps to commemorate the centenary of the "Penny Black" due to present conditions within Great Britain. There is some talk that the United States will issue a special stamp marking the occasion, but no definite information has been received as yet.

In connection with the forthcoming celebration of the centennial in the United States there will be an international broadcast on which both King George VI of England and President Roosevelt of the United States will appear.

### In the United States

The announcement that the United States Post Office Department will issue a special stamp on April 14 in honor of the Pan American Union brings to a total of seven the number of countries responding to the recommendation of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that each nation of the Union commemorate the golden jubilee of the organization through issuance of stamps. The United States stamp is that of the Pan American Union Building; the first day of sale will be held at Washington, D. C.

The sources of the illustrations used in the Authors' group of the "Famous American" series have been announced as follows: The 1c Washington Irving is from a photograph after Brady's daguerreotype; the 2c James Fenimore Cooper is also from a Brady's daguerreotype; the 5c Louisa May Alcott is from a photograph in the Demorest Family Magazine Portrait Album– the originals of these three being in the L. C. Handy collection. The 3c Ralph Waldo Emerson is from a photograph furnished by the Library of Congress; the 10c Samuel L. Clemens is a half-tone reproduction of a photograph obtained from the Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Stamps of the Famous Americans Series that will be issued in March and April, with places and dates of first day sales, are listed below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Educators** | | | |
| 1c Green | Horace Mann | Boston, Mass. | Mar. 14 |
| 2c Red | Mark Hopkins | Williamstown, Mass. | Mar. 14 |
| 3c Purple | Charles W. Eliot | Cambridge, Mass. | Mar. 28 |
| 5c Blue | Frances E. Willard | Evanston, Ill. | Mar. 28 |
| 10c Brown | Booker T. Washington | Tuskegee Institute, Ala. | April 7 |
| **Scientists** | | | |
| 1c Green | John James Audubon | St. Francisville, La. | April 8 |
| 2c Red | Dr. Crawford W. Long | Jefferson, Ga. | April 8 |
| 3c Purple | Luther Burbank | Santa Rosa, Calif. | April 17 |
| 5c Blue | Dr. Walter Reed | Washington, D. C. | April 17 |
| 10c Brown | Jane Addams | Chicago, Ill. | April 26 |

The five colorful stamps honoring Authors, of the Famous American series of United States postage stamps: The 1c Washington Irving (issued Jan. 29 at Tarrytown, N. Y.); the 2c James Fenimore Cooper (issued Jan. 29 at Cooperstown, N. Y.); the 3c Ralph Waldo Emerson (to be issued Feb. 5 at Boston, Mass.); the 5c Louisa May Alcott (to be issued Feb. 5 at Concord, Mass.); the 10c Samuel L. Clemens (to be issued Feb. 13 at Hannibal, Mo.).

The five stamps honoring Poets, of the Famous American series: The 1c Henry W. Longfellow (to be issued Feb. 16 at Portland, Maine); the 2c John Greenleaf Whittier (to be issued Feb. 16 at Haverhill, Mass.); the 3c James Russell Lowell (to be issued Feb. 20 at Cambridge, Mass.); the 5c Walt Whitman (to be issued Feb. 20 at Camden, N. J.); the 10c James Whitcomb Riley (to be issued Feb. 24 at Greenfield, Ind.).

other governments include Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Panama. The Pan American Union was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which met in Washington, D. C.

An exhibition of the postage stamps in current use in the 21 American republics is scheduled to be held at the Pan American Union Building during April, 1940. The design scheduled for the

### Recent New Issues

**Albania**—New values have been added to the "Under Italian Occupation" set of stamps. Among these we note the 5, 10, 15, and 30 quindar values with portraits of King Victor Emmanuel III incorporated in the design.

**Brazil**—A series of four semi-postals issued for charity purposes has appeared. The values are the 100 reis plus 100 reis, 200 r. plus 100 r., 400 r. plus 200 r. and 1200 r. plus 400 r. The 100 r. plus 100 r. value, which has just been received, pictures the Three Wise Men of old facing the star in the east. They carry in their hands offerings of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. Below the star appear the words "Pro Juventude."

**Bulgaria**—Twelve denominations are announced for the forthcoming airmail set: 1 leva, green; 2 l., red; 4 l., orange; 6 l., blue; 10 l., brown; 12 l., pale brown; 16 l., violet; 19 l., blue; 30 l., lilac; 45 l., light brown; 70 l., blue and 100 l., gray. The designs will show various views of Bulgarian landscape with a plane flying overhead.

**Estonia**—The annual "Caritas" or charity stamps for 1940 have been issued for the benefit of Estonia's national charity society, the "Uhisabi." They are to be sold at all post offices until September 3. The designs show the coats-of-arms of the four Estonian districts: the 10 senti plus 10 s. pictures Võru; the 15 s. plus 15 s. pictures Järva; the 25 s. plus 25 s. pictures Lääne; and the 50 s. plus 15 s. pictures Saare.

**Japan**—The design of the 3 sen pale green value of the new series of postage stamps pictures a hydro-electric plant at the base of steep hills. The 5 sen shows Lake Taisho in the Kamikochi Valley. The 20 sen value will appear soon and will picture Mount Fujiyama and cherry blossoms.

**Yugoslavia** — Five new semi-postals have been issued to raise funds for the building of a home for postal, telephone, and telegraph employees. On the stamps are shown a postman delivering mail, a worker testing a cable box, a parcel post delivery truck, a railroad hand-truck loaded with packages, and a lineman repairing telegraph wires.

**Liberia** — Announcement has been received that a series of commemorative stamps is to be issued soon in connection with the centenary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Liberia in 1839.

**Poland**—There are 13 values in the newly surcharged stamps forming the "German Occupation" series. The overprinted values are the 6 groszy, 8 gr., 12 gr., 15 gr., 20 gr., 24 gr., 30 gr., 40 gr., 50 gr., 60 gr., 80 gr., 1 zloty, and 2 zl. The values are surcharged on the Von Hindenburg set of German stamps issued in 1933-36 (Scott Nos. 416-431).

**Rumania**—Two new values, the 8 lei and 12 lei, will be added shortly to the Balkan Entente set. Eight additional values will also be added to the current set picturing King Carol II.

**Spain** — The current series of stamps showing portrait of Generalissimo Franco has received four new values: the 30 centimos, 2 pesetas, 4 p., and 10 p.

### Patience

It is said that when the noted agnostic Robert Ingersoll was lecturing he once said, "I will give God five minutes to strike me down for the things I have said!"

The minutes ticked off as he held the watch and waited.

When the five minutes were up he shut his watch and put it into his pocket.

When the story reached the ears of Dr. Parker, the great preacher said, "And did the gentleman think that he could exhaust the patience of the eternal God in five minutes?"

STAMPS 10 COINS

Free! 4 Mozambique Co. (giraffe, zebra, etc.), and 4 Bolivian (animal) stamps, FREE, if you write for a selection of stamps to choose from.
W. BARRETT
334 Silverthorn Avenue, Toronto, Canada

COLLECTIONS BOUGHT
I Buy Collections or Accumulations for Cash. Write or Send Stamps to
WM. F. SPALDING
Box 23, North Weymouth, Mass.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Pray without ceasing.*—I THESS. 5:17.

## Where Would You Find—

1. The largest State in the Union?
2. Korea?
3. The center of population in the United States?
4. The birthplace of Washington Irving?
5. The Ponte Vechio?
6. Rocky Mountain National Park?
7. Waterloo?
8. The State with the lowest average elevation?
9. Guam?
10. The Ozarks?

(Answers appear on this page.)

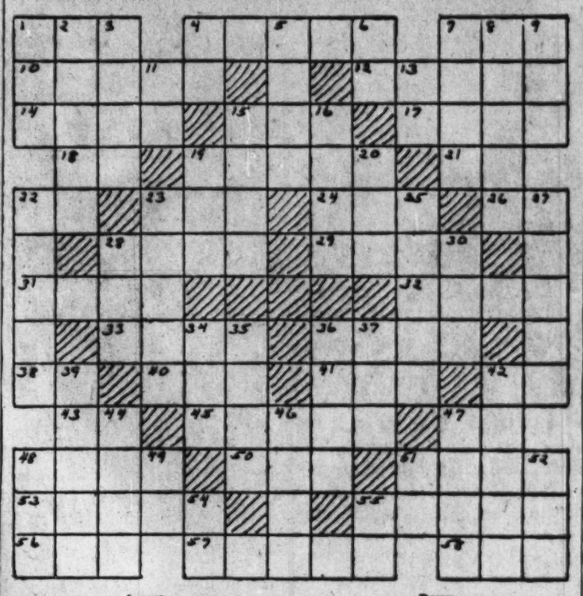
## Brevities

**Whitsitt Impressions:** A thought for today: Better be loved and bossed than never to be loved at all.

**Milwaukee Journal:** Boys' suits are hereafter to be sized by height and waist measure. Up to now the index has been age—a 9-year size for a 7-year boy, unless he is large.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—Sethur was chosen by Moses to act as what (Num. 13:12)?
4—What sound cuts into northwestern part of Washington?
7—What do you call kindred, collectively?
10—What breed of dog is subject of a Conan Doyle tale?
12—What is a city of Montana?
14——— Wheeler Wilcox.
15—A sercot is a fly, box, or yam—which?
17—The greenwing is what?
18—What suffix denotes object of an action?
19—Who was lost "for want of the horse"?
21—Milliliter (abbr.).
22—The Janus head was used on what Roman coin?
23—Martial law is administered in time of what?
24—What is a department of southwestern France?
26—What pronoun is used in Bible?
28—Jass is a food, silk, or game—which?
29—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of France?
31—What fruit would you associate with Little Jack Horner?
32—Where is Iquitos?
33—What graced the platter of Mr. and Mrs Jack Spratt?
36—If you were in Montpellier, France, in what direction would you travel to reach Toulouse?
38—What ending denotes past tense?
40—Varying measure of yarn is what?
41—A teddar is used for stirring and spreading what?
42—In speaking of Biblical Shags, what pronoun would you use?
43—Symbol for silver is what?
45—What tree usually grows in moist ground?
47—Where is Monett (abbr.)?
48—What poet claimed that "nothing is stronger than custom"?
50—Ballast.
51—A kind of matting is what?
53—What was the Gihon of Eden?
55—What is name of a city of Ohio?
56—What American humorist and playwright was born in 1866?
57—"Cast thy —— upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days."
58—Who was ancestor of the Erites?

**Down**

1—In speaking of Biblical Matred, what pronoun would you use?
2—If you visited Lamberg, whom would you see?
3—What is real name of Mickey Rooney, motion picture actor?
4—Paid (abbr.).
5—What metal did ancient Hebrews obtain from Ophir?
6—Symbol for terbium is what?
7—A stalk is what?
8—Elba is off coast of what country?
9—Who was chief god of Babylon?
11—Mount St. Elias is on what continent (abbr.)?
13—What was first note in Guido's musical scale?
16—According to mythology, what did Prometheus give to mankind?
16—What is a county of western Arkansas?
19—Male sheep is what?
20—Rob —— was the sobriquet of a famous Scottish outlaw.
22—Paris awarded what to Aphrodite?
23—What is a commune of Netherlands?
25—Who said, "I spect I grow'd"?
27—A musical study is what?
28—What do you call wood of any of several trees?
30—A snare is what?
34—What is a kind of cord made of bark of the candlenut tree?
35—How would you describe King Christian of Denmark?
36—Watery part of milk is what?
37—What is the organ of hearing?
39—Who was father of Adonijah?
42—Who was considered greatest epic poet?
44—It is more blessed to do what than to receive?
46—What do you call a native of Fyn?
47—What is a valuable draft and pack animal?
48—What is a plural of "os"?
49—What prefix means "down"?
51—Symbol for bismuth is what?
52—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
54—What were initials of poet who wrote "Cotter's Saturday Night"?
55—Where is Valley City (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Fair Enough

Horace Mann, noted Massachusetts educator and statesman, was required, in his capacity as teacher, to issue some admonitions respecting practical joking.

"Indulge only in those jokes," he told his students, "that are amusing to both parties."

## In Lighter Vein

**The Ovation**

Stage Hand: "You received a tremendous ovation; they're still clapping. What did you say?"

Actor: "I told them I would not go on with my act until they quieted down." — Western Machinery and Steel World.

**Sad Case**

Two boys were applying for a job in a certain small firm. They were shown into a room where the manager sat behind a desk. Neither of the boys took his cap off, and the manager, after regarding the two in astonishment for a few moments, said:

"Well, my boys, where are your caps?"

One of the boys promptly nudged his companion and whispered: "I say, Bill, he can't see!" —Kentish Mercury.

**Party Fun**

The party was dull, and the guests were sitting round, looking and feeling much bored. The hostess, in an endeavor to infuse a little pep into the proceedings, said brightly, "Well, what shall we do next? Does anyone know a really good game we can play?"

"Well," a normally gay young man suggested, "I know a decent guessing game and it's somewhat original."

"How do you play it?"

"Well, first of all, I go out as if I was going home—and everyone spends the rest of the evening trying to guess where I've gone!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

## Daily Anecdote

### One Paints

The celebrated painter Alma Tadema was a devoted lover of "nature as is."

A well-known and very beautiful model, whose face and hair are familiar in his pictures to most admirers, ventured one day to think a little make-up would improve her appearance, and then presented herself as usual in the great man's studio.

He gazed at her a moment or so and then said quietly: "I do the painting here. Will you kindly go and wash your face?"

## Where Would You Find—

**Answers**

1. Texas; area 265,896 square miles. California ranks second with an area of 158,297 square miles.
2. A Japanese-owned peninsula in eastern Asia.
3. 2.9 miles northeast of Linton, Ind. (1930).
4. William Street, New York City.
5. A bridge over the Arno, in Florence, Italy.
6. It is in the northern part of Colorado, and contains a remarkable record of the glacial period; area 405 square miles.
7. Central Belgium.
8. Delaware, 60 feet above sea level.
9. An island of the Ladrone Group and a way-station of flights across the Pacific.
10. They are mountains in southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, and northeastern Oklahoma.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How Such a Variety of Surnames Originated?

"Surname" is from the old French *sur* plus "name," and means "additional name." It may be defined as the name which a person bears in common with the other members of his family, as distinguished from his given name. Thus, if your name happened to be Jimmy Jones, "Jones" would be your surname, and the surname of your father and grandfather and of your children. If, on the other hand, you are Mary Jones, you might marry and change your surname for the surname of the man you wed.

Thus it would seem that the supply of surnames should be fairly constant for boys, and dwindling in variety to the extent of the number of girls who marry. Whence, then, came the huge number of different surnames now in use?

Originally, surnames came from four principal sources:

1. From place of residence, as *Lester*, from de *Leycestre*; *Parrish*, from de *Paris*; *Disney*, from *D'Isigny*; etc.
2. From father or an ancestor, as *Hudson*, son of *Hud*; *Thompson*, son of *Thomae*; *Wilson*, son of *Gillelmi*; etc.
3. From an occupation or office, as *Calvert*, from *Calvehird*, one who herds calves; *Fletcher*, from a word meaning a skilled maker of stone arrow-points; *Seymour*, from *seamer*, a tailor; as well as the more obvious occupational names of *Barber*; *Carpenter*; *Goldsmith*; *Porter*; etc.
4. From nicknames, including animal names (*Wolf*); colors (*Brown*); birds (*Finch*); fish (*Pike*); trees (*Beech*); and from personal attributes, as *Sherwin*, from *schere-wynd*, "swift runner"; *Armstrong*, because of muscular prowess; and *Fairfax*, the fair-haired.

Further surname variations occur constantly as the result of intentional or unintentional spelling changes. A few centuries ago even educated persons spelled their names in various ways. For example, the name Shakespeare has appeared in print spelled no fewer than 83 different ways. Other variations are due to changing from one language to another, as *Nachtigall* becoming *Nightingale*, etc.

Still further surname variety results from applications to the courts for legal permission to change a surname, and the adoption of pen names, stage and screen names, etc.—W. P. Keasbey.

### The Bigger Circle

He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in!
— Edwin Markham.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### "Grandma's!"

Jefferson City, Mo.

The writer was on a 5:50 train out of Jefferson City en route to spend a few days on a quiet farm in Missouri. On this small accommodation train was nearly a capacity load of passengers with the holiday spirit. Outstanding among them was a young couple with two small boys, one a toddler. The other one was a little older and with legs well under control so that he traveled nearly the length of the car with great interest, chiefly using the statement of fact that he was going to "spend Christmas with Grandma." He thrilled the passengers, and particularly the genial conductor.

The town at which "Grandma" lived was being approached. In came the conductor, and, instead of announcing the name of the town in the usual manner, he announced the name "Herman," followed with a call in jovial fortissimo tone, "Grandma's!"

This was undoubtedly an unforgettable beginning of a Merry Christmas for that carload of people, with no little credit to the conductor and child.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nothing Serious*

By LE PELLEY

YOU WON'T BE OUT LATE, WILL YOU ?
NO — JUST RUNNING OVER TO THE CLUB
NOT HAVING A MEETING AT THIS HOUR, ARE YOU ?
NO, SIR — WE HAD A PARTY AND I'm THE CLEAN-UP COMMITTEE —— WE CAN'T LEAVE CRUMBS AROUND
NOT TROUBLED WITH RODENTS, I HOPE !!
OH NO — I SHOULD SAY NOT ! — NO RODENTS
JUST A FEW RATS AND MICE...

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't See Why He Needs That Thing—*

By RODGERS

Sometimes I have a hard time understanding the Boss. For example, this morning he didn't seem to notice that the windows were white with frost-
Or that great big icicles hung from our front porch—
Or that the water in my drinking dish had begun to freeze-
But when he looked at the thermometer, or whatever he calls it, he said, "Oh boy, is it cold!"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Architecture Is a Puzzle, Too*

By THE HAGERS

MISS GOOSE AND I LOOKED EVERYWHERE; THE MISSING PIECE JUST WASN'T THERE.
"OH, BOTHER! ALL THESE PIECES COME FROM MISFIT'S SHOP IN PUZZLEDOM."
"SO THIS IS PUZZLEDOM! I'LL TRY TO GET THAT MISSING PIECE," SAID I.
"WHAT IS YOUR HOUSE?" I QUESTIONED HER. "PART GEORGIAN AND PART SPANISH, SIR."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "Advantages" and "Handicaps"

Great Britain, in its conflict with National Socialism, labors under apparent disadvantages which have been well illustrated in the events of the last few days.

How, for instance, is Britain to answer the intensified German drive against merchant ships? Mines, submarines and planes make war on nonmilitary but essential lines of supply. The British cannot, if they would, reply by bombing German cargo vessels and machine-gunning trawler crews, for there are none. Counter attacks on railways or other supply lines might be an equivalent, but would open the door to charges of bombing civilians.

So far the British answer has been to bomb the naval bases around Helgoland in an attempt to stop these raids at the source. This appears to be a hazardous and unsatisfactory method. One naturally asks, how can the British bear this war on sea-borne but civilian—and even neutral—supplies without counter attacks on German supply lines?

Of course, one explanation is that without having to attack civilian or neutral ships Britain has cut off seaborne supplies from Germany. Another is that the Nazi attack is inconvenient but not decisive since construction of ships keeps ahead of destruction. Finally, Britain's refusal to bomb civilians on sea or land gives her a moral position which is immensely strengthening.

A somewhat similar situation appears in British and German relations with neutrals. By their defense arrangements many of Germany's neighbors betray fears of a Nazi attack. In Switzerland civilian evacuation plans cover the German, not the French or Italian, border areas. Belgium and the Netherlands have recurrent scares which place 1,000,000 men on the German border. Sweden, with German mines encroaching within four miles of her coast in one place, is hastily mining certain Baltic areas herself as a defensive measure.

The Nazi regime in Germany has by force taken advantage of some neutrals. It has forced trade concessions, as in Rumania. And it seems to have the advantage of the initiative; apparently without regard for neutral rights, it could move suddenly to make any one of them a base of operations against the Allies. These countries expect Britain to respect their neutrality. Britain seems to be handicapped. But is it? Friendliness is a more solid foundation than fear. The peoples of these countries support the Allies unconsciously. And if pressed far enough by Germany will surely join the Allies. They can never become agents of Hitlerism.

Again in the war of words, the Nazis appear to have an advantage. Germany and Britain both wield the weapons of propaganda and censorship. But in Germany propaganda has a language all its own which does not have to conform to the ordinary meaning of words.

It can speak of National Socialist "democracy" and of "defense" against Poland, and of "protecting" Czechoslovakia. And government is so strong in Germany that it dictates not only what the press shall not say, but what it shall say. Moreover, censorship is designed to prevent "facts" as officially promulgated from being undermined by information from foreign press or radio.

Consider the latest speeches of Chancellor Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain. The former had an audience so receptive that it gathered at the Sportpalast without knowing why. No restraints kept him from launching a crowd-swaying, bitter personal attack on the "Bible-carrying" Prime Minister. The latter could only refer to Herr Hitler in entirely uninflammable terms as the German Chancellor. He also had to recognize that mistakes have been made. He could not begin history with the Versailles Treaty and assume that since it has been largely demolished everything is all right.

But let us look a bit closer. A people protected against any exposure to contrary facts or opinion is unprepared to withstand them when they do break through. And somehow the truth will out. The twisting of words ultimately turns back on itself and destroys its own meanings. Facts will leak in. Versailles, Versailles, Versailles becomes "old stuff." Jibes at Bible-carrying must strike a false note with many Germans. The place for Herr Hitler's speech could not be announced in advance for fear of assassination.

"Advantages" gained by denying the freedom and intelligence of man will sooner or later be seen as weaknesses. "Handicaps" self-imposed by moral sense prove a decisive strength.

### Giving Is Contagious

The will to give and the joy of giving is contagious. This is a year of giving. The courageous Finns are giving their all in defense of their country and of human liberty. The civilized world is giving to the Finns. The world also is opening its heart to refugees, fleeing from the horrors of totalitarianism: tyranny and persecution. In the United States it is the season when communities raise their funds for charitable organizations, and rarely has America given so freely and wholeheartedly.

A greater compassion, a better understanding of brotherhood, a deeper love for their fellow-men seems to have stirred American men and women today. Reports from all over the United States indicate that drives for funds are meeting with success. Greater Boston's Community Fund workers, who have raised close to $3,000,000 of the needed $4,625,000 in two-thirds of the allotted time, have met with an almost universal desire to help. Perhaps it was typified in the example of the bootblack who began with a 25-cent contribution and has doubled it annually for five years.

No selfish thought dominates this year's giving, but certainly most men are familiar with the Biblical injunction, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," and with the consequences of doing so. The closed fist of selfishness can receive nothing, and it can be opened only in giving.

### Boomerangaganda

The aftermath of the sinking of the American gunboat Panay by Japanese fire showed the Japanese people reluctant to sacrifice American good will. The expiration of the 1911 trade treaty between the United States and Japan shows the Japanese Government reluctant to sacrifice American trade.

The Japanese people offered gifts of money to show their sincere concern over the Panay incident. Japanese propagandists in the United States are currently offering statistics to prove that Americans should be concerned over expiration of the trade treaty.

But the propaganda shows instead that Japanese authorities are gravely concerned. It is this unintended message which many Americans will read into the compilations now being circulated by Japanese foreign-trade boards operating in three key cities. The propaganda thus strikes back at its own sources.

Certainly Japanese trade is important to Americans. But it is not "ideology" that stands in the way of it, as some of Japan's spokesmen assume. The American people will not be reached by such suggestions. They feel an increasing unwillingness to be even indirectly, parties to violence and aggression. They find less and less attraction in profits derived from civilian bombing.

But if something more "hard-headed" be needed to convince Japanese authorities of American determination to use its economic power as a check on violence and treaty-breaking, it can be found in the fact that the Japanese Army indulges in China in that very discrimination against Americans which the 1911 treaty aimed to prevent in Japan and the United States. It does not much matter that the locality is outside the terms of the treaty. The discrimination exists.

These are not facts which the authors of those booklets wish to underscore. But they stand out for American eyes. When official Japanese eyes can read them a beginning can be made—on the basis of the good will that exists between the two peoples—in restoring mutually beneficial business arrangements between the two Governments.

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An encouraging, and possibly significant, social development is the return to popularity of the graceful waltz. If it replaces the "jitterbug" tendency, who are we to object if it encourages crinolines and the hoopskirt?

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A news item says a group of high school boys cooked a full-course meal as a mid-year examination in a cooking class. The report tactfully omitted to say whether they passed.

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Plucky Finland has signed up for the 1940 New York World's Fair! That's an expression of confidence that individuals everywhere might emulate.

### Those Depressing Imports

One of the most cogent points made by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, in his testimony against the Trade Agreements Act before the House Ways and Means Committee was contained in this statement: "It does not make sense to pay hundreds of millions of dollars annually to American farmers to reduce acreage and production and then enter into trade agreements with other nations making it easier for them to swamp and glut our markets with competitive products."

The weight of the argument, however, depends largely on the extent to which competitive products have been allowed to "swamp and glut" American markets. The State Department cites figures to show that the American farmer still enjoys from 97 to 99 per cent of the American market even for products on which concessions have been made.

Critics reply that even a small addition of supplies may depress prices over a whole market. This factor certainly should be taken into account in the framing of trade agreements, but the need is for factual determination of the extent to which prices are affected.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, gave an interesting two-fold answer on this point. One observation was that agricultural imports "are regularly much larger when prices in the United States are high than when those prices are low." The second was that "a small quantity of production internally has just as much effect as a small quantity produced abroad" and that a tariff sometimes encourages so much more production within the country that this becomes "many times as significant as the small quantity of imports."

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## Our Readers Say—

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### America's Pacific Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The struggle taking place in Asia today is essentially a conflict between two types of civilization—the one, pacific and evolutionary; the other militaristic and aggressive in its foreign policy. The outcome will be of enormous significance for the world.

American policy in the Far East has been based upon the conviction that a friendly, progressing, independent China would be the best guarantee of future stability and peace in the Pacific, and a great safeguard for the welfare and security of this hemisphere.

On January 26, the commercial treaty between the United States and Japan came to an end. It is my conviction that prompt measures should be taken by our Government to restrict, by such measures as may be appropriate and effective, the very substantial aid that Japan is receiving through the procurement of essential war materials from the United States. What action can and will be taken must depend in large measure upon the extent to which the people as a whole are informed upon this question and alive to the far-reaching consequences involved in our present position.

I consented, a year ago, to become honorary chairman of the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression because I felt that the members of this committee were endeavoring, intelligently and honestly, to place before the American people one of the most significant issues that we must face in our foreign policy during this critical period in our own history and that of all nations. Subsequent experience has confirmed that confidence.

New York — HENRY L. STIMSON
[Former Secretary of State]

### The Borah Act

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of the editorial "Senator Borah," in The Christian Science Monitor, in which you say there is no great landmark of legislation known as the Borah Act, while the Act is perhaps not "great landmark" legislation, nevertheless it was originated and sponsored by Senator Borah, and is known as the "Borah Act" as well as the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. It is an Act to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and is largely important to the fruit and vegetable trade. The Act has attracted attention on the part of many because of the successful working of the idea of putting business firms under Federal license.

H. A. SPILMAN,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington

### Longevity Not Increasing?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please refer to editorial titled "A Conspiracy of Old Folks?" Superficially, statistics might seem to bear out your statement that the average life span now is nearly one-fifth longer than a generation ago with the implication that people actually grow that much older. As a matter of fact, as I understand the situation, what has happened is that there has been a considerable decrease in infant mortality with no appreciable increase in over-all age. The decrease in infant mortality has brought up the general average to about the amount you state, but people are not living to a riper old age as a general thing.

W. H. A.
Schenectady, N. Y.

### Traps

## Hollywood Archaeology in 2980

JANUARY 31, 2980

Mr. Robert Higgins, Jr., Curator
American Museum of Art
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Higgins:

You will be glad to know, I am sure, that except for some discomfort under torrential rains, our expedition has thus far been almost wholly successful. We are now quite sure that there did exist a town on the western slope of America (then known as the United States) called Hollywood, and that sort of crude mechanical entertainment suggesting the very earliest stages of television and distributed upon nitrocellulose film roughly corresponding to that in general use until about 1980, was produced there.

I am glad, however, to be able to expose one of the popular fallacies of the time, held in some scholastic circles until this day. I refer to what are known as the Disney Films. We are now practically certain that the genius-artist who went under the name of Walter Disney was not the said Disney but one of the superior intellects and wits of the contemporary theater, either American or European. There is some evidence that this may have been Bernard Shaw, but I shall not reveal this until I have had time to examine it more carefully. I have also been successful, in recent findings, in showing that such eminent workmen as the director Leopold Stokowski of the middle nineteen hundreds, and a certain composer-director named Deems Taylor of the same period, were both directly concerned with some of the productions of the Disney plant.

Further evidence that this plant was not the personal product of the said Disney is deductible from a strip of film we have just uncovered from a production known as "Pinocchio," in which the figure of an old father is almost certainly that of the celebrated actor, Christian Rub, whom you will find listed in the ancient Dramatis Personae of the play "Dinner At Eight,"—or am I thinking of "Grand Hotel"?—now in the possession of the Museum. This piece also reveals that a midget, or fly-like conscience of the said Pinocchio in the film is in both voice and manner identical with the recordings and film remnants in our possession of a certain well-known character actor named Ukulele Ike (sometimes called Cliff Edwards).

This would seem to prove pretty conclusively that the remarkable Disney findings we have record of, the Mickey The Mouses, and the Silly Symphonies, and those masterpieces of the art which were turned up during our last expedition, were no more the work of this Disney than the Shakespeare plays were the work of the ignorant actor of that name who flourished in London during the period of Lord Oxford and the Messrs. Jonson and Bacon.

* * *

This Disney, from our records, seems to have been a practically unknown fellow (for of course our records showing him to have been at least a worker in the "studio" which went by his name are complete enough now to be called conclusive) who did some of the noises for the Mickey character, but was otherwise relatively unimportant in the production of the masterpieces for which America has been justly celebrated now for more than three hundred years.

At conferences held on the very site of the ("studios" I think they were called) working ateliers of these artists—which dot the whole plain hereabouts and have been found as far eastward as some of the valleys of what was then known as the State of Arizona—between Professors Clark, Buxel, Jumpson, and myself, our pooled findings have resulted in definite conclusions that there is no existing record that he ever attended either Harvard or Yale; or studied with any of the reputable dramatists of the period, Shaw, Reinhardt, O'Neill; or apprenticed himself in painting to any of the many notable art schools of the time; or studied music at Juilliard or the American Academy (or anywhere else as far as we can determine); or in any other manner fitted himself for the production of this unique and advanced folk art. (You, yourself, have more than once drawn attention to his dramatic power, to his knowledge of music, and to his skill in drawing.)

* * *

No, my dear Mr. Higgins, there seems no more reason to believe that a single individual named Disney can have been possessed of the knowledge of painting, sculpture, drawing, drama, comedy, and music, which these masterpieces reveal than the beforementioned Shakespeare can have known all the law, navigation, statesmanship, court order, and the whole scale of the human spirit found in his plays. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that we must search yet farther for the real Disney, whoever he was. That he was some rare and skilled genius of the period I have no doubt—for it would not be the first time that such a one had cloaked himself under the name of a simpler and less known fellow. For here in very truth is the most remarkable development of the whole American Mechanical Theater—a wit, a raconteur, a very dervish of satire, yet with the gentleness and sweetness of a child and the skill and manner of the greatest dramatist.

What his schools were, where he obtained that insight into human nature, that sheer brilliance of touch in his animated drawings, that knowledge of color—lost so soon!—the unfailing sense of the right and perfect in his music, and the ability to puncture the foibles and fables of his times so unerringly upon the poniard of his wit, we are not yet prepared to state. We can only say with surety at this time that he was not Disney. Who he was, what he was, where he came from, and where and how he obtained his great gifts, we have yet to learn. But the Expedition will persevere, you may believe me, my dear Mr. Higgins, until we do come to the whole secret of this matter.

Yours very sincerely,
Charles McGuinness,
Head McGuinness Expedition to Darkest Hollywood, A. D. 2980.

P. S. The Indians hereabouts, of the tribes known as the Californians, tell us the rains are quite unusual for January.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Plan for Budget Balancing

The Federal budget can be balanced in twenty-four months. . . .

Here are the steps necessary:

1. Reduction of the present surtax rates from a maximum of 75 per cent down to the 20 per cent in effect in 1926 on incomes of $100,000 or over.

2. Retention of present tax rates on corporate income.

3. Removal of all "tax deterrents" such as interfere with incentives to business growth and re-employment. . . .

4. Amendment of the Securities and Exchange Act to exempt all loans under $500,000 from the provisions requiring cumbersome registration. Revision of this law and of the Public Utility Holding Company Act so as to cut down the red tape and bureaucratic interference on the part of the SEC with the legitimate functioning of the capital markets.

5. Amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to protect the individual worker against exploitation by cliques and to permit free intercourse between employer and employee—the promotion of mutually satisfactory labor relations.

6. Amendment of the anti-trust laws to set forth a specific set of legislative standards with respect to monopoly and restraint of trade, and delegation to the Federal Trade Commission of exclusive power to initiate prosecutions of anti-trust and unfair competition cases.

These six points constitute a formula for the release of the American economic system from the bondage of overzealous "left-wingers" who really do not understand and are not sympathetic with the capitalistic system.—David Lawrence in *The United States News.*

## The Wide Horizon

### The World's "Civil War"?

By Mallory Browne

LONDON

Some time ago, during a discussion on the prospects for some form of federal union after the war, a reference was made to federation in America. One of those present, an English diplomatist, who, as it happened, was something of an authority on the subject, at once remarked:

"It seems to me that people too often point to the United States as proof that peaceful federation is possible. They seldom remember that the federal idea triumphed there only after a long and bloody civil war."

"But may it not be," I asked, "that the present war is precisely a corresponding conflict in the Europe of today? Isn't it possible that just as the American colonies first had to go through an unsuccessful period of confederation before they finally united, and even had to fight a civil war before the issue of federal sovereignty was finally accepted, so the nations of Europe, after their vain efforts at something approaching confederation under the League at Geneva, are now engaged in the war from which in the end federation may emerge?"

"Oh, yes," he agreed, "it's not at all impossible that history will regard this as a struggle to end international anarchy, and that therefore it could be compared, very loosely of course, to the American Civil War."

* * *

Just then an interruption occurred and there was no opportunity of pursuing the discussion further along those lines. The other day, however, I came across something which pointedly recalled that part of the conversation. It was an article by A. A. Milne in The Fortnightly Review, called "The Totalitarian War."

To most readers perhaps Mr. Milne is known as the delightfully whimsical author of "When We Were Very Young" and the other Christopher Robin books. About five years ago, though, he wrote a militantly pacifist book titled "Peace With Honor," which provoked a great deal of controversy at the time. As Mr. Milne says in his article in The Fortnightly:

"In that book, writing as a full-blooded pacifist, I examined all the arguments in apology for war . . . and all the excuses for the inevitability of war, as that it is only human nature, and proved, as I hoped, the vanity of them. I denounced war as the sublimation of wickedness and insanity. I said that no church could support it, and that it should be renounced utterly. I insisted that there had never been a dispute between nations which could not be settled more economically and more fairly by arbitration. . . . Yet I am not now denouncing my country's participation in this war; on the contrary I am, mind and heart and soul, supporting it."

* * *

In justification of this, Mr. Milne states that underlying all he wrote against war was an implied distinction "which explains why an apparent condemnation of all war allows me to accept this war; yes, even after scoffing at the pseudo-pacifist who always justifies the current war while professing an academic devotion to peace."

This distinction, he declares, "was the distinction between international war and civil war." He continues: "Civil war seemed to me less immoral than international war for two reasons. First, that the fight was not for territory, nor, principally, for material gain, nor for a false prestige, but inevitably for an idea. And secondly, that, again inevitably, it was a people's war, a revolt of the people against misrule, a war in which the common man was free to choose his own side.

"This war seems to me to be a civil war; a war of ideas; a revolt in which Germans are fighting on our side, or we on theirs, against an intolerable form of government. This then is not an international war, a war between two governments, but a war between two forms of government; between democracy and totalitarianism, or more simply a war between liberty and slavery."

Having thus renounced pacifism as a solution, Mr. Milne envisages as the only alternative, "a League of Free European Peoples, an economic league, with free trade within its boundaries, and preferences, if she wished to help, for the United States." But he does not, except perhaps by implication, remark on a possible parallel between this civil war and that which was fought in the United States for the preservation of the Union.

* * *

And, quite obviously, any such comparison can only be extremely rough. Nevertheless, there is, in fact, some basis for the conception of this present conflict as a sort of semi-civil war, in the sense of a struggle, not, of course, to preserve federation but perhaps to make it possible. It is a war fought, on the Allied side, for an idea: the upholding of a minimum of decency, law, and order in international relations. Neither France nor Britain are fighting for territorial aggrandizement, revenge, or prestige; they are not even fighting because they were directly attacked. On the strength of the various pronouncements on war aims by Premiers Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier, it might be said that the war is being fought over the issue of whether force or law is to rule in the world, and with the object of setting up a better world order.

Admittedly, it remains to be seen whether in practice the present conflict really does prove to be a civil war—that is, whether the outcome of the struggle is the establishment of a better European or world order based upon some measure of federal union. My own feeling—and it is that of many European observers—is that this will depend very largely on the United States, on the extent to which the United States is prepared to play its part, when the time comes, in the construction of a sound peace that at least takes the first steps toward some form of federation.

President Roosevelt's recent speech to Congress, clearly setting forth the fundamental issues of the war as whether force and falsehood or freedom and law shall prevail, and emphasizing the important role America will have to play in peace negotiations, has strengthened democratic Europe's none-too-hardy hopes that this war may indeed go down in history as a sort of semi-civil war fought to clear the way for that unity which is the only true foundation of peace.